ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1875. Vol. VII---No 260

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA AGENTS.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, [illegible] Whitehall st.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURERS OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—T. J. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 32 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 33 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—D. Lowe, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sewell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OIL AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY — J. J. Pegg, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DEPOT HOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BOBO, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

nov8, '74—dly

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,

[CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,

If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.

W. M. LEWIS, } Clerks.
W. G. GANT, }

june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june6—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Lessee. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Pape & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments.

july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day.....$ 2 00
Per week.....10 00
Single meal.....50
Single lodging.....50
Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
sep13—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga.

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests.

nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—Families will furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

RICKS HOUSE.

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable.

nov22—dtf E. I. WHITE, Agent.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort.

M. B. O'CALLAGHAN,
[Formerly of Globe Hotel.

june14—d3tw3w

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE.

By MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day.....$2 00
Board, per month.....$25 to $30 00
Single meals.....75 cents

jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. F. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL,

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Opened January 1st, 1856.

BOARD.....$3 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,

aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,

BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.

Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrop, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar5—dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H. S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.

A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

BURNET HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

CONTINUES TO BE THE

LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY.

New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements,

Board, per day.....$4 00
Southern Merchants, per day.....3 00

DUNKLEE, SEARS & CO.,
mar13—d2taw2m Proprietors.

BOARDING HOUSES.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"

NEWNAN, GEORGIA,

Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests.

R. C. YANCEY.

Newnan, March 8, '75. mar10-dtf

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Street carsmeet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge.

HUNT & BRO.,
feb9—dtf Gainesville, Ga.

LEE HOTEL,

(85 and 87 WHITEHALL STREET.)

The undersigned has leased and opened the above pleasantly located Hotel, and is now prepared to furnish board to families, day boarders, travelers and commercial tourists, where they will find comfortable rooms, beds, attentive servants, and excellent fare, and at as reasonable terms as such board can be had in the city, to prompt paying customers *only*. We extend a cordial invitation to give the new management a trial.

T. JEFF PRITCHETT,
formerly of Macon, Ga.,
March 10, 1875—d1w Proprietor.

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO, THROUGHout all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with HOKE SMITH, G. C., Atlanta, Georgia. jan21—dtf

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT,
Manager.

aug2—may7-dtf wed fri&sun

LAWYERS.

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10,'75—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 50 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar10,'75—d6m

BRANHAM & SMITH, | SMITH & BRANHAM,
Atlanta, Ga. | Rome, Ga.

J. BRANHAM, JR., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs. aug6—d3mo

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—dly

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—dly

W. J. KAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections mar4—d12m

D. D. MCCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d9m

J. T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—dly

W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to T. W. Grimap. june9-dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july28—dly

ANDREW ELOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june30-dly

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dly

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11-d12m

A. C. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER.

GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building. feb24 - d3m

WM. A. TURNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia, Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan5, '75—dly

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.

TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murphey; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—dly

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75-dly

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY at LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep26, 1874—dly

W. PRUETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conyers, Georgia. Will practice in all the State Courts and the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta. References—John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Lehman, Durr & Co., Bankers, Montgomery, Ala.; Stovall & Hull, Augusta, Ga.; Bates & Conner, Bankers, Savannah, Ga.; James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia. dec6—d3m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.

BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—dlyr

EDWARD J. REAGAN, ATTORNEY at Law, McDonough, Georgia. Will practice in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. nov17, '74—d6mo

WM. E. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY

GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec18, '74—dlyr

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1-dly Charlotte, N. C.

$10 $50, $100, $200 SHARES IN WALL street. No liability. Full personal control. Profits every thirty days. Pamphlets showing the various methods of operating in stocks sent free by J. HICK-LING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y. Orders for stocks solicited. A. WALDRON, formerly of Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., is connected with the above firm, and will be glad to receive commissions from his friends. jan28-d3m

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Spring term of this old and well known institution, under the Presidency of Rev. J. H. Mayson, (formerly President of the Atlanta Female Institute) will open on the first Monday in February, 1875. Board, (including fuel and lights) and literary tuition in College classes will be furnished at $110 00 per term of 20 weeks. For further particulars address the President, LaGrange, Ga., A. E. COX, Secretary Board of Trustees. jan8—dawtwd&w2m

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS, $15 each, $28 a pair. Chester County MAMMOTH CORN, and Imported BERMUDA OATS, at 30s. by mail, $1; peck $3; ½ bushel $3; bushel $5. Circular and *Sample package* of Seeds *Free* for 3 stamps. Address N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania. feb24—d8w

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16—d6m

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding county. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 13-dly

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dly

D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 ——— ———. mar16—d3t

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 5 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train.

Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms aug31—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.

☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☞ First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-dly

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 2 d'y

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

FRANK T. RYAN, N. G.
T. A. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G.
THOS. J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets.

JOHN B. GOODWIN, N. G.
G. H. GILDREATH, Secretary.

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street.

A. ABRAHAM, N. G.
MOSES ADLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. A. GRAMLING, C. P.
W. R. BARROW, Scribe.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

J. D. HOLMES, N. G.
J. C. WATKINS, Secretary.

THE O. K. STORE.

Fire! Fire!

THE STOCK

— OF THE —

O. K. STORE

CONSISTING OF

$18,790 50!

IN CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, DAMAGED BY WATER, AT THE

LATE FIRE!

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

AT COST

Less Appraisers' Allowances,

— ON —

Monday, 22d inst.,

AND EVERY DAY THEREAFTER UNTIL SOLD,

At No. 78

WHITEHALL ST.,

Between Hunter and Mitchell streets.

Those who call early will secure the least damaged goods.

HAAS BROS.,

(formerly I. H. Haas)

No. 78, No. 78,

Whitehall Street.

mar20—dtf

FIRE!

MY OFFICE WILL BE, FOR THE present, at the Drug Store of E. M. Berry, corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets.

Those indebted to me will please call and

G. W. JACK.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 22.

THE Augusta Chronicle has an editorial running up "the work of the session." They always did have fast people in Augusta.

AFTER the storm, sunshine. Sunday was a fine day, and our churches were all filled. To-day, Monday, the weather is cold, clear, and altogether beautiful.

SPELLING matches received a hard blow in Richmond. It is said that all went well till a member of the Virginia legislature spelled country with a "k," and the matches were discontinued.

CIVIL RIGHTS matters have very nearly played out in Atlanta, and every body goes about his business as usual, or till we can find something new and more interesting. In Atlanta we generally wear a thing out in a few days.

THE Charlotte Observer of the 20th, inst., says that trains are again running with regularity over the widened track. It is in good order, and no further delays, either in freight or passenger trains, need be expected.

THE Newnan Herald has a note elsewhere in THE CONSTITUTION. This journal is one of the most flourishing, popular weeklies of Georgia, is a credit to the town, Newnan, and has a large circulation, most valuable to the Atlanta merchants.

THE Columbus papers announce with proper pride that Muscogee county is out of debt, and has a surplus in the treasury. The last bond was purchased last week. Four years ago the county owed over $60,000, but prudent management has swept it all away. All honor to Muscogee.

THE president has already appointed eleven of the ex-members, who voted for the third term bayonet bill, to prominent officers, as follows:

Gideon S. Orth, minister to Austria.
Horace Maynard, minister to Turkey.
James N. Tyner, second assistant postmaster general.
D. W. Gooch, pension agent at Boston.
Christopher C. Sheats, sixth auditor.
A. J. Ransier, collector of internal revenue for the second South Carolina district.
L. Cass Carpenter, collector of internal revenue for the third South Carolina district.
L. A. Sheridan, assistant United States counsel before the Alabama claims court.
Isaac C. Parker, district judge of the western district of Arkansas.
David P. Lowe, chief Justice of Utah.
Jasper D. Ward, attorney of northern district of Illinois.

Several others have secured lucrative positions for their friends, while not a republican who voted against the pet measure of the administration has been able to obtain a shadow of executive favor. Is not this corruption in its most dangerous form?

IN the amidst of a general suffering the last congress had the audacity to impose thirty-five or forty millions of additional taxes, without a single earnest effort to reduce the glaring and scandalous expenditures that have characterized the present administration. The various appropriation bills, for example, contain items for the president and his official home that aggregate $124,154. Nor does this large amount include the cost of supplying of gas or water for the white house. As the receptions do not cost the president a dime—the lights, heatings, music, flowers, attendants and ushers being provided for from the treasury, and no refreshments being served—and as the niggardly hospitality of the present incumbent does not extend to the entertainment of more than one hundred and fifty persons a year at the so-called state dinners, it must be admitted that $124,154 is rather high in these times, especially when the quality of what we get in return is considered. Grant buys his supplies from the army commissariats at wholesale prices; his kitchen garden, kept at the public expense, furnishes plenty of vegetables; his horses are fed free, and the green-houses that the people maintain at a cost of $10,000, provide the flowers. He really lives in princely style, almost without encroaching upon the fruits of the double-pay scandal.

Logan as a Confederate.

[From the New York Herald.]

Among the campaign literature lately in use in New Hampshire is a copy of an affidavit by one John G. Wheatley, of Williamson county, Illinois. Wheatley deposes that he was one of seventy men recruited for the confederate army by John A. Logan, the present radical senator from Illinois; that the said Logan conducted the recruits from Williamson county under cover of night, to a place on the Ohio river, where they crossed into Kentucky to join the confederate army; that Logan chose this crossing place, as he stated, in order to avoid union troops at Cairo; that Logan left the recruits at the river for the purpose of going back for more, promising faithfully to join the first batch in a few days, and command the regiment in the confederate service; that Logan did not keep his word, but that when deponent next met him it was at the battle of Belmont, where Logan wore the federal uniform, and that Logan in that fight took to his heels and was so closely chased by deponent that he narrowly escaped capture. Mr. Wheatley refers by name to ten members of his company now living in Williamson county who were recruited by Logan to fight against the union, for a corroboration of his statements. One of the shrieks raised in New Hampshire by the republican organs was that the democrats had imported two "rebel generals," Gordon and Lamar to teach New Hampshire men their political duties. Senator Logan was at the same time stumping the state on the republican side. Objectionable as the war records of the southern speakers may have been, it could not be said of them that they inveigled men into a desperate cause and then left them in the lurch. Logan was a red hot secessionist and "hounded on" the southern people to war. Like Butler, Holt, Sickles and others who afterwards so thirsted for southern gore, he did his best to induce the south to resist coercion. It is reported that he is engaged to speak in Connecticut next week. Hand him around.

The Senate.

[By telegraph to the Constitution]

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the senate the consideration of unfinished business, being a resolution approving of the action of the president in regard to Louisiana, was resumed, and ex-President Johnson began to speak at ten minutes past 12 o'clock.

Tobacco Easier.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Tobacco manufacturers protest against the tax commencing on midnight of the second. Revenue officers sold stamps all day of the third. The decision is retro-active, and destroys trade.

THE TORNADO.

Terrific Work of the Storm—Several Persons Killed.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

AUGUSTA, March 21.—The tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, laying waste houses, trees, fences, and killing persons and stock.

The Baptists were holding a meeting at Elam church, near Camak, when the storm came up, which demolished the church, killing three and wounding twenty-five persons.

Residences and out-houses demolished on many plantations in Warren, McDuffie and Columbia counties. The destruction extended into Edgefield, Aiken and Barnwell counties, South Carolina. In some places persons were blown sixty yards. Every house on Mrs. P. E. Walton's plantation, including a fine dwelling, was destroyed in Columbia county. Three negroes killed and twenty-five persons wounded. Ten houses on Dr. Hamilton's place were destroyed.

It is impossible to give a correct idea of the amount of property lost. Several hundred thousand dollars will not cover it. Fearful suffering already reported in the devastated territory, this being the severest storm ever known in this section.

RALEIGH, March 22.—There was a terrific wind in this section on Saturday. Many houses were prostrated. Several persons were killed and many hurt. New Hope county suffered most.

An engine on the North Carolina railroad exploded. Mr. Womble, of Richmond, was killed, and the engineer, fireman and two others badly scalded.

AN ARKANSAS DESPERADO.

The Hairbreadth Escape of a Murderer from a Daring Posse of Pursuers.

[From the Little Rock Gazette, March 16.]

Our readers are pretty well posted regarding the devilish deeds of James Brown, the murderer of W. J. Murphy and Tillar, near Fulton. From passengers from below, yesterday, we learn that the whole country turned out in pursuit of the desperado, and every attempt was made to effect his capture. The villain took to the water like a duck and for hours concealed himself in Red river and bayous with which the country abounds. He was pursued from water to cane-brake, and from cane-brake to forest, and proved himself a fearless swimmer, as fleet of foot as a fawn, and a dead shot. On Saturday, Col. Dudley, of Texarkana, sent a special train with a posse headed by Judge Bancroft to Fulton, who took to the brake south of Red river. Soon more men arrived by another train from Texarkana, and large squads of farmers and planters scoured the woods and swamps. At last they had him surrounded, and the men closed in, but only to find that the bird had flown. He was soon after discovered in the river beside a log, swimming rapidly with the current. His deadly shot-gun he held above the log. Volley after volley was fired at the man, but he bore a charmed life. Finally the shots came so thick and fast that he landed on the north side of the river, and with a wave of his hand bid defiance to his would-be captors. Arriving at the top of the bluff he met a small squad of negroes, who opened fire on him, which he returned with accuracy, as one of the men fell badly wounded. He was seen to limp, as he sped away into the brush, and it is supposed he was wounded. At a farm-house some distance down the river he exchanged his shot-gun for a hat and coat. Nothing farther could be learned of his movements, after leaving the house. The woodwork of the gun bore the indentations of a dozen bullets. The murderer is but slightly known in the locality of his numerous crimes, generally being called Brown, sometimes McCartha. He is described as very tall, broad shouldered, with reddish hair and beard, and moustache closely cut. Tillar, the murdered pursuer, was a resident of Texarkana, well known, and a brave man. The people are reported to have given up the chase, the posse from Texarkana returning Sunday night.

Going to Jail Rather than Swear Against Him.

(From the San Francisco Morning Call.)

Last Sunday night a young man named Charles McGinnerty was arrested on a charge of felony, and a few moments after he had been locked up a young girl, between seventeen and eighteen years of age, named Mary Welch, entered the prison and asked that a warrant charging McGinnerty with assault and battery, issued the day before, be served upon him. The warrant was duly executed, and Miss Welch was subpœnaed to appear as a witness the following Tuesday. On that day she did appear, but the case was postponed; and yesterday when the case was called Miss Welch was not present.

A bench warrant was issued for her, and by virtue of that document she was brought into court in the afternoon, and placed on the witness stand.

"Raise your right hand and be sworn," said the clerk, addressing the young lady.

"I do not wish to be sworn in this case," said Miss Welch.

"Your honor," said the clerk, "this witness will not be sworn."

"Raise your hand and be sworn," said the judge.

"I will not," curtly remarked Miss Welch.

"The court," said the judge, "orders you to raise your hand and take an oath to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and if you refuse, the court will have to punish you for contempt."

"You may do so if you wish," said the girl:

"I will go to jail for life before I say one word against that young man."

"Then the court is to understand that you refuse to be sworn?" said the judge.

"Your honor does," said the witness.

"Then," said the judge, "the court adjudges you guilty of contempt of court, and orders that you pay a fine of $10, or be imprisoned for five days, and further orders that you be imprisoned in the county jail until you comply with the order of the court."

"Very well," said Miss Welch, as she left the witness stand and marched down the stairs leading to the city prison. As soon as a commitment was made out, she was removed to the county jail.

The Wheeler Compromise in Louisiana.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21. — The Wheeler award has been received by Gov. Kellogg, but has not been officially published. It is understood, however, that the committee have decided that about eleven conservative members not returned by the returning board as elected, are entitled to seats. The arbitrators decide that Elam, claiming to have been elected to the senate on the conservative ticket for the district which includes the towns of Donaldsonville and Colfax, is not entitled to a seat, and that in Grant parish there was no election for member of the house, and the conservative contestant is awarded a seat in the senate.

The award, it is understood, leaves the house democratic and the senate republican, with a small republican majority on joint ballot.

All seven of the arbitrators signed the award.

Mr. Wheeler is expected to come to New Orleans to aid in carrying out the adjustment.

It is intimated on good authority that Gov. Kellogg will call an extra session of the legislature to meet about the 13th or 15th of April.

The friends of the adjustment claim there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, public sentiment being now largely in favor of a settlement of the political difficulties.

ATHENS.

University Matter—Dr. Lipscomb—Lucy Cobb Institute—City Items—The New Catholic Church.

ATHENS, GA., March 21st, 1875.

Editors Constitution: Yesterday our city passed through the heaviest hail storm seen for years. Some of the lumps were as large as a partridge egg. No damage done to property or individuals, but injure early vegetation to some extent. The sky is clear and beautifully cloudless this morning. Spring has come at last. Every day of sunshine is a blessing to Athens, and as bitter as are these mountain winds, they become acceptable when we consider their tendency to dry the "miserable muddy streets" for which the "classic city" is noted. Some of the energy and enterprise manifested by the municipal authorities in "other things" might well be applied to their improvement.

THE UNIVERSITY

is, I hope, prospering. According to testimony of faculty and citizens, the present body of students is the most orderly, respectful and temperate that has been here since 1860. This cannot, altogether, be attributed to any change of discipline. It is rather to be accounted for by the fact that the students are, generally, younger than heretofore, and consequently more disposed to confidence and order. The efforts of the Templars, seconded by the occasional visits of Col. Hickman, may also be cited as good influences. Whatever the course, their "good behavior is the subject of comment."

The newly elected professors have fully entered on their duties, and are universally popular. Chancellor Tucker is gradually rising in the affections of a majority of the boys. Gen. Brown, the professor of history and political economy, will soon begin a series of lectures on *government*, using the constitution of the United States as a text book.

GEORGIA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

This creditable college enterprise was revived nearly two months ago. It is flourishing in a high degree under the management of Mr. S. G. McLendon, of the law school, and a corps of society editors. For the first time in several years, the college magazine has proved self-sustaining. This can be attributed to no other cause than the ability of its editorial corps, and the uniting energy of Messrs. D. W. Rountree and H. C. Gordon, its executive committee. The alumni of the university and all who are interested in its prosperity, should rally to the support of the enterprise.

DR. LIPSCOMB.

The grand old ex-chancellor has been in feeble health for some time. His spare moments are applied to the improvement of his garden and the care of his plants and flowers. The beauty of the material world divides his attention with the ideal beauty which his eloquent lips so often impress upon his boys. The respect and veneration shown him by his pupils is very beautiful.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE.

On Friday night, March 19th, we attended the sacred concert, given by the music scholars of this popular institution. Although no critic, we presume upon the pleasure universally manifested to pronounce it a complete success. The young ladies were appropriately and beautifully dressed in white, typifying *purity, innocence* and *peace*. Among the radiant, beautiful faces we recognized Misses K—— and DeS——, of Athens; Miss ——, of Hancock; Miss J——, of Milledgeville, and Miss E——, of your city.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This building was dedicated by Bishop Gross, two weeks ago. The improvements are going on daily, and when completed it will be a neat and convenient place of worship.

Athens, in general, presents a busy, wideawake appearance. Strangers are always impressed with the energy and vim of her citizens. She has bright prospects for her prosperity, and when, in God's own time, the shadow of oppression and political darkness passes over us, Athens may look for a prominent place among the cities of the state.

"SPOR."

Wonders of the Missouri River—An Island of Fish.

[St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.]

In the Missouri river, directly opposite Forest City, in Holt county, there is a large island, and in the centre of that island is a large pond, which, until a few days since rested in peace, undisturbed by the rude alarms of a transgressing world. But the cold spell which came down upon the just and the unjust with a zeal never before remembered—put its seal upon the bosom of that fair lake—which a vulgar and contaminating people call a pond—to the depth of two feet. The island lake, which had remained inviolate through time, was visited by Jones Lockridge, who keeps the Forest City Hotel, and the seal was broken. When the ice was removed the space beneath was found to be literally packed with fish of all sizes and descriptions, from the common cat, weighing forty pounds, to an animated silver, not much larger than a pin. There were fish with shovels where their noses should be, sword fish, redfish, blackfish and whitefish, and fish of all colors and degrees. Some of them had scales and some had skins like the catfish, and others rejoiced in a covering resembling that of a muskrat—but they were fish for all that. Then the story flew all over the country, and people from far and near came down upon the island, armed with guns, spears, harpoons and lances, and in all manner of vehicles, on horseback and on foot. There came brave men and fair women, big boys and girls, and smaller duds; there also could be seen children in arms, and all strong in one intent—to get away with these fish, for these days are Lent. It is supposed that there must be some connection with this lake and the Missouri river, if not with regions more remote and deeper down into the bowels of the earth. Many of the fish taken here are of varieties unknown in this section of the country.

Mechanics Meeting.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

POTTSVILLE, March 21.—A large and well attended meeting of the mechanics and workingmen's benevolent association was held in this region to-day by the employees of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, comprising engineers, firemen, conductors and road hands. Two thousand men who have been asked to resign their membership in the association have resolved to stand to the union to a man and relinquish their employment of the company. To-day is the last day they will remain in their employment. A large number of men have been suspended in consequence. Advices from Mahoney, Plane, St. Clair, Schuylkill, Haven and other points, indicate bitter feelings against the company. Many new members have been installed.

Cardoza Sustained.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

CHARLESTON, March 21.—The legislature debated the removal of Treasurer Cardoza all day yesterday, and took the vote at midnight on the adoption of the address demanding his removal. The address was not adopted, the vote being in the senate 11 yeas, 18 nays, and in the house 115 yeas, 43 nays. This is regarded as a vindication of Gov. Chamberlain's administration and of the integrity of the present management of the state finances. The conservatives generally voted to sustain Cardoza.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Officers of the Lehigh Valley railroad company state that the ice embargo on that road above Wilkesbarre and Pittston has been removed, and freight and passenger trains resumed their regular trips. The water has left the tracks, and a passage way has been cut through the ice in some places thirteen feet thick. No further danger is apprehended.

A CALIFORNIA PROBLEM.

Is Marriage Between a White Man and a Mulatto Unlawful? Quantity of Negro Blood Requisite to Make a Negro.

An Interesting and Romantic Case.

[Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle, 10th.]

The application of the daughter of T. J. Milliken, at one time a prominent citizen of Sacramento, for a revocation of letters of administration on her father's estate, calls to mind one of the saddest stories of domestic unhappiness which have ever been told. If ever there was an advocate of the civil rights doctrine and a pronounced and practical miscegenationist it was T. J. Milliken. He was ready enough to answer the old southern query heard so oft before the war: "Would you be willing to have your daughter marry a negro?" He would answer: "That I would, and do it my self." The firm of Milliken Brothers, of which he was a member, was and is still a large hardware house, doing business on a capital of hundreds of thousands.

Some years ago this man, whose estate is now in dispute, met and became acquainted with Kate Pearson, a young octoroon of pleasing address and a certain kind of fascination. The girl had the advantage of a common school education, and was more than ordinarily bright. Milliken, though a man of family with children almost grown, did not hesitate to show his affection for the young octoroon, and she was soon the mistress of all his actions. His wife and children were neglected, and finally he cut loose from all ties and lived in open infamy with the woman who had caused his ruin. In the meantime his family suffered more acutely than will ever be told. Up to the time of meeting Kate Pearson he had been an exemplary family man and an affectionate father and a kind husband.

Changed now in everything, they knew him no more. Everything was lavished upon the octoroon, and, in the course of two years or probably more, over $40,000 was drawn out of the firm by him and given to the siren who had dragged him into his great disgrace. Sore as was the task, his wife, seeing him beyond all reclaim, at the advice of her friends and relatives, procured a divorce from him on the ground of desertion. It is probable that she could have done nothing which would have caused him more pleasure, and it is certain that the heart of Kate Pearson bounded with joy when the marital bond was severed between him and

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REPUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT: I. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA

Tuesday Morning, March 23, 1875.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, ex-president of the confederate states of America, and Gen. Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, are sojourning in New Orleans.

THE New York city post-office is selling over $1,000 worth of newspaper stamps alone, a day. The postmaster says this is a sure barometer of revival in business.

THE Harvard school of geology has selected Tennessee for a series of observations next summer, and will open its first camp at Cumberland Gap on the 1st of July.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON, the circus man, is running as an anti-ring candidate for mayor of Cincinnati, though it is notorious that he owes all his success in life to rings.

SO Senator Ham in went into the scheme for doubling postage on transient newspapers, periodicals and merchandise, with his eyes open. Pity that election question down in Maine is settled.

THE Wilmington, N. C. Journal mentions the receipt in its city of samples of "window-glass rosin" from a factory in Georgia, and says that they are regarded there as unusually fine, and the rosin will bring $8 to $10 per barrel in that market. This is something like "carrying coal to Newcastle."

A BILL has passed the New York assembly establishing specie payments on all contracts or obligations payable in that state in dollars and made after January 1, 1879. The bill having been previously passed by the senate, now needs only the signature of the governor to take its place on the statute book.

A FEW years ago the authorities of Boston agreed that they would incur no debt which they could not pay the same year. As a consequence taxes have been reduced ten per cent., and more than $4,000,000 of the municipal debt has been paid off. In the meantime many substantial improvements have been made. Other cities might find a lesson in this.

ROMUALDO PACHECO, who succeeds Mr. Booth as governor of California, is the first native of that state who has reached the gubernatorial chair. He was born at Santa Barbara, of Spanish parents, and was fifteen years of age when the emigrants from the United States took possession of the soil. He received his education in Europe, has traveled considerably, and since his entrance into public life has held several offices of responsibility.

IN spite of his declination, the democrats and liberals of the XXXIIIrd congressional district of New York seemed determined to run ex-Senator Fenton for congress. The Elmira Advertiser says it is positively asserted that Mr. Fenton will be nominated, and that ex-Congressman Sessions will be his competitor. In that case Mr. Fenton ought to secure an easy victory, for the number of voters in the district who think Mr. Sessions fit for the position is known to be very small.

THE senators who are responsible for the new and oppressive postal law are likely to find that measure a millstone about their political necks. They are denounced on every side, and no one has a single word to say in their defense. The Philadelphia Inquirer makes these excellent suggestions on the subject: "There are two things which the next congress should promptly do. First, repeal the law of which the express companies secured the passage, and then order an investigation into the means by which such a law became part of an appropriation bill. Congress need not go beyond the express companies and their lobbyists to get all the information necessary to demonstrate how utterly corrupt were the influences at work to impose this new and disgraceful burden upon the people and the newspapers. It would be just as well that Mr. Ramsey should be questioned as to what particular arguments were employed to induce him to advocate so strongly, and carry through so secretly, legislation for the post office department, which the postmaster-general declares the department neither recommended nor asked for."

The Southeast.

A struggle is going on between Cincinnati and Louisville on the one side and St. Louis on the other, for the trade of the southeast. The Mound City is becoming so ambitious and enterprising, that she considers distant Texas and the southeast debateable ground. But she encounters sharp opposition in either case, and especially when she tries to control the trade of the latter. She finds to her cost that Atlanta, which is the central distributive point of that section, is farther from her than from the sources of supply on the Ohio. She finds, too, a combination in transportation from Louisville, that carries goods to Atlanta and other points in the southeast, cheaper than from St. Louis. These Green line railroads are St. Louis' commercial annoyance and sorrow.

The pushing people of the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, however, propose to flank the Green line combination by a new route, which is to consist in a good part of water. It is to be a river and rail line. Packets are to be utilized as far down as Vicksburg, from whence fast rail connections are demanded to Montgomery and Atlanta. The rates of freight must be no higher, and the time of transportation no longer than by the rival Green-line. The Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, the Alabama Central, and the Western railroad of Alabama with its branch to Columbus, are not members of the Green-line combination. These roads and the packet company would nearly perfect the St. Louis scheme.

We are in favor of cheap freights and a multiplicity of rival transportation lines from the northwest. They will be useful for a short time longer. But the sooner the trade of the southeast ceases to be a prize for which northern cities care to contend, the better for all of us. Georgia should produce the corn, the bacon, the hay, the flour, and all the other bulky and indispensible articles that she uses, instead of depending upon states north of the Ohio to furnish them. In other words, to become prosperous, we must produce those very articles that three cities are expending millions to provide us with.

When we do that, and at the same time begin to develop and extend manufactures, so as to throw off some of the shackles that New England enterprise has forged for us, then, and not until then, will we attain to real independence and general prosperity. It is a disgrace to Georgia and her sister states that Cincinnati and St. Louis are planning extensive and costly lines to supply us with what we should raise ourselves. The St. Louis scheme and the Southern road which Cincinnati is building are indispuble evidences of our incapacity. We have not improved the magnificent opportunities that nature has showered upon us. Need we say that the planter who this season raises all cotton, strikes another blow at the state that protects him?

An Open Letter.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General—DEAR SIR: The receipt of Scribner's for April, and of Frank Leslie's illustrated paper about three weeks ago, inspired us with a deep impulse to convey to you a [illegible] our exceeding thankfulness. [illegible] months had passed since your department had brought us as illustrated magazine or paper, and we began to think that the embargo would never be raised. We have no fault to find however, for we are thoroughly reconstructed so far as postal affairs are concerned. We do not expect much, and small favors, even though they come rarely, are gratefully received. We are also well aware that illustrated papers and magazines are weaknesses of your department in the reconstructed states, as many of your employees in those states are unable to understand the meaning of the smaller combinations presented by the types. We have, therefore, no complaints to make. We simply write in an humble spirit, after much tribulation, to thank you for the April Scribner, and for the copy of Frank Leslie.

But, Mr. Jewell, can we not effect an arrangement with your department by which we could regularly receive a portion of our illustrated exchanges. We are willing to give up the greater portion to regularly secure the remainder. Think how distressing it is to be left on the ragged edge in the midst of a thrilling story. Your petitioners earnestly pray that you will urge your subordinates in the south to consent to such an arrangement. We have tried to be reconstructed; are thoroughly suppliant, and possibly distressed, will and gladly accept any term that you will graciously dictate. Hoping that you will listen to this, our earnest petition, we remain Sincerely yours,

THE CONSTITUTION.

DR. JAMES F. BOZEMAN was, yesterday, appointed by the governor to assist the treasurer, in regard to our bonded debt, &c., under the joint resolution adopted by the legislature at its recent session. The treasurer has never had sufficient clerical aid in his office, and this appointment is, therefore, both timely and proper. It will be remembered that Dr. Bozeman, who is distinguished for his ability as a financier, is the gentleman who was appointed to aid in the recent examination of the affairs of the treasury. We are glad to know that his appointment is entirely agreeable to Treasurer Jones.

THE people of Spalding county had a meeting at Griffin on Saturday, and organized the Middle Georgia Fair Association. H. L. Travis was elected president, and one vice-president from each of the counties of Spalding, Henry, Clayton, Butts, Pike, Monroe, Fayette, Meriwether, Upson and Coweta. An executive committee, composed of two members from each of the counties named were elected. THE CONSTITUTION warmly commends the movement, and will aid the association in its efforts to improve our agricultural interests and build up our resources.

REV. DR. HARRISON'S lecture on civil rights is reviewed at some length in another column. It is hardly necessary to say that we cannot agree with all the positions in the review. We have not space for comment this morning. Tomorrow we shall probably have something to say about Dr. Harrison and his lecture.

WE give much news of the ravages of the great tornado. The destruction caused by it has been extensive, and includes numerous human lives. In our report elsewhere will be found thrilling accounts of the desolating work of the storm god.

THE report of Dr. Pendleton on the experimental farm occupies much of our space this morning. It is exceedingly interesting and we commend it to general perusal.

ANDY JOHNSON ON THE FLOOR

What he has to say to his Emperor.

Calls on Him to Disband his Legions.

And Leave to Louisiana her Liberty.

[Washington Telegram to the Constitution.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Every seat was occupied. Thousands were surging through the galleries to hear Andrew Johnson. After eleven o'clock ingress was impossible. The diplomatic gallery was well filled. The senate floor, proper, was crowded with privileged outsiders. Johnson was dressed in his usual style of elegant neatness. He has a full suit of gray hair. His voice was at first low, but gradually swelled until it rang through the corridors. He spoke without notes. He was loudly applauded when he said: "If Grant is elected a third time, then good-bye to the republic." He spoke two hours, in applause from galleries, and congratulations from his friends on the floor. Johnson spoke at length of the traditions of the republic. Clay introduced the resolution denouncing Jackson for removing deposits. It was then decided that the senate had no right to pass upon the action of the president unless sitting as a court of impeachment. He alluded to the troubles of Tennessee in 1866 when resignations defeated the quorum. Gen. Thomas was instructed strictly to abstain from an interference. This dispatch was written by the secretary of war in the presence of the president. He declared that it was not his intention to give utterance to a single personal matter, but to speak of public acts. He then referred to the removal of Sheridan from the command of the 5th military district in 1867. It was in consequence of the wail which came up from the people of that section. Why was it that Sheridan was selected to be sent back to these people who before condemned him and prayed for his removal He (Johnson) knew the determination of the people of the south. Their great object was to be restored to the union. Referring to the action of Grant towards Louisiana, he would say to this emperor what Cato said to the ambassador of Cæsar, let him disband his legions and restore the commonwealth to liberty; let him do that, and he (Johnson) as humble as he was, would mount the rostrum and strive to have an indignant people forgive him for his violation of law.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The department of the interior will send a geologist to Black Hills to investigate the reports of its alleged great mineral wealth. In the meantime the war department will be asked to protect the Sioux in their treaty rights, and allow no white persons to enter that country. Rapid steps are in progress towards entering into negotiations, with the Sioux for the extinguishment of their titles.

Confirmations of postmasters: Arnold, at Albany, Ga.; Clinton, at Abercorn, Miss.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Scott Smith has been indicted for libelling McFarland. The fact that both parties are Washington telegraphic correspondents has given the case respectable scent.

Commencing with to-morrow the republicans have determined to sit Grant, Kellogg and Louisiana out.

Postmaster-General Jewell direc's that the new law in respect to transient newspapers go into effect immediately instead of the 1st of April.

The Vineland Shooting.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

VINELAND, N. J., March 23.—Dr. Gross says Carreuth is better. He was removed from the composing room to his office without any bad results.

Below Zero.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, March 22.—Reports from the northern part of the state place the thermometer at thirty degrees below zero.

Tweed.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, March 22.—Boss Tweed before the court appeals on habeas corpus.

BESSIE TURNER.

The Girl of Many Stories and Variable Experiences at Last on the Brooklyn Witness Stand.

The Brooklyn Method of Hunting Up Affinities.

Tilton's Habit of Wandering Around the House in his Night Clothes.

Beecher's Visits, and his Pictures and Books Lying About the House.

Tilton's Visit to Bessie's Bed-room, and his Conversation About Affinities.

Tilton Shakes his Fist in his Wife's Face and Knocks Bessie Down.

"He Said 'Good Evening, Grandmother,' and Mrs. Morse Said 'I'll Grandmother You.'"

NEW YORK, March 19.—Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Field and Bessie Turner were in the court room this morning, and Mr. Beecher and his wife were in their places, before the proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher suit began. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Fullerton were a little late, and when the latter arrived he was accompanied by Frank Moulton.

TESTIMONY OF BESSIE TURNER.

Elizabeth A. Turner was the next witness called to the stand. She testified in answer to ex-Judge Porter as follows:

I became an inmate of Tilton's house in April, 1864, and remained there ten years. They were then boarding with Mrs. Morse, in Livingston street. I never was there as a servant in receipt of wages. I assisted Mrs. Tilton in the care of the children and the household affairs. I usually slept with the children in the next room to Mrs. Tilton, and was always treated as one of the family. Mr. Tilton always treated me very kindly. He was in the habit of kissing his children, and he also kissed me. I used to comb his hair, and he would take me on his lap, as he did the children. He would also read and converse with me. Mrs Tilton was very loving towards her husband and children, and proud of her home. She would pray over the children when they were retiring to rest, and would give them religious instruction on week days as well as Sundays. She was always gentle and kind in her way of speaking to people, and especially towards her husband.

TILTON'S VARIABLE MOODS.

In the early days of my living there, Tilton was very kind to his wife, but as time progressed there came a change, which visibly increased. Tilton was always very variable in his moods. He would be very restless in one of these moods, and with his hands in his pockets would walk about the house making every person very uncomfortable. On these occasions he was very exacting. When at table his manners to his wife was very unkind, but hers to him was always gentle. She would sit down beside him if he lay on the sofa, and try to soothe him. On one occasion Mr. Tilton refused to take any meat, and grew excited, and said it was all his mother's orthodoxy. On another occasion he reproved her at the table before her children and me about the horrible grammar she used. On some occasions he objected to certain articles being on the table, and at other times reproved Mrs. Tilton for not having them there.

I remember on one occasion at a woman's rights meeting at Mrs. Tilton's, when Mrs. Tilton was standing by Tilton's side, he said, 'Elizabeth, don't stand beside me, for the comparison is too great, and I do not wish people to be making comparisons." Tilton had also a frequent habit of changing the pictures on the walls. Attired in his night-clothes, he would take the pictures down and hang them up again. He was also in the habit of trying all the beds in the house before he could make up his mind to remain in one. I remember on one occasion I changed my bed twice, as he said he wanted to try the beds to ascertain which was the softest, Mrs. Tilton followed him around with pillows in her arms. Tilton was in the habit of wandering around in his night clothes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess, Bessie Turner's direct examination was continued by ex-Judge Porter. She testified as follows:

Tilton was in the habit of going around in his night clothes These sullen moods of his would last for two or three days, and would occur frequently. On one occasion, when little Paul was very ill, Tilton went out and stayed the whole night. Mrs. Tilton was very much troubled, and said so. She indicated her trouble by walking up and down the room and stairs, and listening when she heard carriage wheels. Apprehensions were expressed for his safety. When Tilton came in, Mrs. Tilton went up to him and said, "Oh, Theodore, darling, I am glad you came in. I have been so troubled. I feared something had happened to you, and the child so ill." Mr. Tilton threw himself on the sofa, and said it did not matter, and he began stroking his hair. I know one or two instances in which he offered objections to her friends coming to the house, but she always treated his friends well when they came into the house. On one occasion Tilton was away on a lecture tour and Mrs. Tilton had a trouble with her wet-nurse, Kate Smith. When he came back, she went to him and asked for his advice, and he said she should not trouble him with her household affairs, but manage them without his influence and that if she desired to discharge her, then let go, but in no case to come to him about matters.

TILTON SCOLDING HIS WIFE.

The witness was asked if he was in the habit of scolding his wife, to which Beach objected, but the question was allowed.

The witness said—I heard him scold his wife frequently before the children and myself. He has had her in a room several times and the door locked talking harshly to her, and using profane expressions. I never heard her voice raised on these occasions. This habit of locking himself up with her occurred at various times, and the bell would ring frequently for meals, to which she would not come down. I remember one Sunday two gentlemen were in the room and he talked to her in an angry manner. I cannot recall the conversation that took place then. On one occasion I heard him upbraiding her, and she said she would do all she could, and was trying to make every dollar go as far as she could. Tilton was very fastidious about his food, and on some occasions, when he came down to breakfast, he was angry because the beefsteak was dry while awaiting his coming down stairs, and sometimes dishes of whey were prepared for him. Parties were in the habit of saying to the children that their mother was a most unselfish woman, and Tilton would demonstrate this and say she was a selfish woman.

MR. BEECHER'S CALLS.

Beecher frequently called at Mrs. Tilton's. His manner was gentlemanly, but I never saw any impropriety in their conduct toward each other. I never observed any different to Elm, as with other friends who called. I remember him going up to the sitting-room and talking and playing with the children. Mr. Greeley, Mr. Ovington, Mr. Bates, Rev. Dr. Haven, and others were in the habit of calling, but they received the same treatment as Mr. Beecher.

The witness was here shown some photographs. These I saw in the house. There were three or four portraits of Beecher in different places in the house. There were books in the house which had been presented by Beecher.

TILTON IN BESSIE'S BED-ROOM.

On the particular occasion, Tilton visited my room, in 1867, and we had a conversation. I had gone to bed in the second story bed-room, front room, off the sitting-room, connected by folding-doors, and I had not been in bed very long, before Tilton came in and said he had come to kiss me good-night. I was lying on the side of the bed nearest the door, and he went around to the other side and leaned over the bed and kissed me good-night, and shall I give all the conversation?

Question—Yes, give all the conversation.

Answer—He stroked my forehead and and my hair, and said what nice soft hair I had, and how nice and soft my flesh was, my forehead and then he put his hand on my neck and I took his hand off, and he says, "why Bessie my dear, you are painfully modest," and he says, "These caresses are all right." There are people in the best society who do all these things. It is perfectly proper, and only people of impure minds think of things like that as not being right."

I said I could not help what they did in the best classes of society, that I had my own ideas of what was proper and what was modest, and I was going to carry them out, and that I didn't think it was proper for him to put his hand onto my neck, and I was not going to let him do it. I said it didn't matter what people thought in the best classes of society. He then laid down and asked me if I would not like to be married.

"Why," I asked, "what in the world put that in your head?"

Well, he said, I was an affectionate and good girl, and ought to be married, and I ought to have a good husband. I said that I supposed when the time came and the right man came along, perhaps I would get married, but I didn't think of it yet. That thought didn't trouble me much, and that was not the chief end in life. If I did get married there was one thing I would not have, a literary man for a husband.

He then asked me if I did not think some people had affinities for each other.

I asked him what he meant by that.

WHAT HE MEANT BY AFFINITIES.

He said when a man saw a woman that he loved, she should be his affinity; and they should live together as man and wife, and that was what was meant by an affinity for each other. He said it was perfectly right and proper for him to caress me, and that no harm should come to me. He said I was a very strange child, and had some singular ideas. He then kissed me, bid me good night, and left the room.

On another occasion, in 1868, I went to bed, and was frightened by seeing a man in my room. I jumped up and asked who was there, and he said, "Hush, it is only me, Mr. Tilton." I then found he had carried me into his room. I asked him why he had done this, and he said he felt lonely. I told him I would not permit such liberties to be taken with me, and I then got up and left the room.

The next morning at breakfast he did not say anything about it; but after he went away, I took the boat for Keyport, where I stayed for some time. Mrs. Tilton was then away from home. I returned when I found that she was in town. I did not at the time tell Mrs. Tilton what had transpired between her husband and me.

THE VISIT AT MARIETTA.

I went to Marietta in the spring of 1870 and remained there on a visit to Mrs. Putnam for eight or nine months. I returned on the 9th of December, 1870. Mrs. Tilton came there, I think, in October, and remained a month or six weeks. I returned with her because she was feeble, and I did not like to trust her alone.

TILTON KNOCKS BESSIE DOWN.

Mr. Tilton met us at the depot with a carriage, and we reached home about 7 or 8 o'clock. Miss Ellen Dennis was at breakfast next morning. She appeared to occupy the position of house keeper and mistress. Miss Anthony was there. At dinner, Mrs. Tilton took a seat next to Tilton, and burst out crying. She went into the next room, when Miss Dennis said: "Well, this is strange conduct in Elizabeth."

Tilton said to me: "Bessie, don't you think she is demented?" and I replied: "No, I don't, but your conduct is enough to have driven her into the lunatic asylum long ago." He followed her into the other room.

I followed, and stood at the folding doors and saw him shaking his clenched hand in her face. He said to her, "You have brought this girl back to testify against me!"

I stepped forward and interfered in her behalf, and he said to me, 'Leave the house, d—n you." I said I would not, and he struck me with his clenched fist and knocked me down. Then stepping to me, he said in a bland manner, "Bessie, dear, you have tripped and hurt yourself."

He said to me, pointing to a sofa, that time and again he had seen Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton having sexual intercourse.

Mrs. Tilton said, "How can you tell such things to the child?"

He then took me to another room and repeated the same story to me. He said he did not claim any of his children but Florence. He also said that Mr. Beecher was in the habit of preaching to ten or a dozen of his mistresses every Sunday, and named two ladies of the congregation. I told him I did not believe it against Mrs. Tilton, and he said I would live to see the day I should believe it.

TILTON ON HIS KNEES BEFORE HIS WIFE.

When I coming out of the room Mrs. Tilton was coming out os her bed-room. I told her I was almost stunned, and also what he had been saying to me. She and I then went into the sitting-room. We both left the next day and went to Mrs. Morse's. Tilton came there that night. Mrs. Tilton went down to see him; I was on the stairs. He had a conversation with her, talking very earnestly. I saw him in the act of getting up off his knees. Mrs. Tilton went away with him. Her mother remonstrated, and he said, "Good evening, grandmother," and Mrs. Morse said: "I'll grandmother you, you infernal scoundrel. I'll publish you." Mrs. Tilton and I returned, and Tilton advised his wife to go to bed, which she did. He then told me whole story about Beecher over again, and I told Mrs. Tilton in her bed room. She then dressed and went to her mother's that night, and the children and myself followed the next morning.

TILTON SENDS FOR THE BABY.

I remember the occasion of his sending for the baby. Mrs. Tilton was not in. He sent a note with Nellie, the nurse. Mr. Tilton on that occasion got the baby. In December Mrs Tilton went to New Brunswick, and on her return came to Mrs. Morse that same evening. I went to Mrs. Morse's with her. Tilton met her and kissed her. She returned to Tilton's house that night, and so did I. Tilton and I had a conversation that night, and I told him Mrs. Tilton was very sick while at Mrs. Morse's, and asked him to be kind to her, and told him that the doctor had been alarmed at Marietta on account of her weeping fits. Tilton said she was always weeping; it was a habit of hers, and that she was weeping for her sins with Beecher. I left him and went out.

TILTON'S DISCHARGE FROM THE UNION.

He was in the habit of changing his study from room to room, and he did so twice in one week. Mrs. Tilton was taken ill on Christmas evening. The doctor was in attendance, and also the nurse, Mrs. Mitchell. Mr. Johnson called on Monday after Christmas day, and Tilton went out with him. On his return he came into the room and said he was a ruined man, and I think he said he was discharged from the Brooklyn Union. He was excited all that week. Tilton came into her room on one occasion with pens and paper, but the nurse remonstrated and said his wife should be kept quiet. I remember seeing Beecher there on one occasion. I did not know he was in the house until I saw him. I remember that Mrs. Beecher was very sick on this occasion.

The court adjourned until Monday.

Executive Department Notes.

Gov. Smith was so improved yesterday as to be able to be at the executive office.

RESIGNED.—J. D. Kennedy, justice of the peace for the 1426th district, Greene county.

PARDONED.—The governor yesterday pardoned Benjamin D. Morgan, constable, convicted at the February term of Chatham Superior Court of extortion, and dismissed from office, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs. Upon payment of costs, the governor granted him a full and free pardon, and ordered that he be discharged from custody.

OVERRULED.—The governor overruled the contest for the tax collectorship in Schley county, and tax receiver in Jefferson county. In Schley county J. Macree was contestant and H. Daniels contestee, and in Jefferson county Jeremiah Howard was contestant and W. H. Fay contestee.

COMMISSIONED.—H. G. Daniels as tax collector of Schley county; W. H. Fay tax receiver of Jefferson county.

From Europe.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

MADRID, March 23.—The projected convention with Carlists failed. Only eight chiefs followed Cabrera in giving adhesion to Alfonso. Senor Castella resigned the professorship in the university, in consequence of the re-establishment in schools and colleges of certain text books.

LONDON, March 22.—The Fiji Islanders are dying from measles.

The Count de Jarnac, the French embassador, is here dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Disaster.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PORT DEPOSIT, March 23.—The water is falling but the gorge remains. Danger of further disaster.

THE TORNADO.

Terrible Ravages of the Storm Fiend.

Frightful Destruction of Human Life and Property!

Desolated Track of the Tempest Strewn With Household Goods and Dead Stock.

Large Horses Swept Away or Dashed in Pieces.

Entire Families Hurled Into Eternity With a Crash.

Thrilling Details From Various Sections of the State.

Below we give thrilling details of the ravages of the storm, by letters from our own correspondents, by telegrams, and news collated from our exchanges, by which it will be seen that it was more severe elsewhere than here.

We give first an interesting letter from Sparta, the details of which will certainly touch every heart. The loss of human life, we fear, has been great.

In Hancock County.

TERRIBLE FURY OF THE TORNADO—HOUSES SWEPT AWAY AND DASHED IN PIECES—AN ENTIRE FAMILY SLAIN—FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DESOLATED AND HEART-RENDING SCENE.

SPARTA, GA., March 20, 1875.

Editors Constitution: There passed over the western portion of this county last Saturday the most terrific and destructive storm ever known to the present inhabitants. About one o'clock a pretty stiff blow passed over our town, but we little dreamed of the work of destruction at that moment going on near by. Shortly afterwards a messenger arrived with the startling intelligence that a cyclone of mighty force had passed some six miles west of us, carrying death and destruction in its way.

Soon a party was fitted up with a conveyance and proceeded to the scene of devastation. As they approached the

TRACK OF THE TORNADO

their progress was more and more impeded by fallen timber, which in some places rendered the road, which is a very old one, almost imperceptible.

The greatest damage in this county was at the home of Mr. S. D. Massey, six miles west of Sparta. Arriving at that place a scene of indiscribable horror presented itself to their view. A few hours before there had stood a comfortable frame house, with negro house, stables, gin houses, etc., now the entire place was

A WASTE,

in the fullest sense of the word. The dwelling house sat on a plane sloping westward, so that the wind had a fair sweep, and it was so completely swept away that a stranger to the premises could not have told of what material it had been built—whether a framed or log house. Some of the outhouses were carried away without leaving a trace of their former situation.

The woods, for miles, were

STREWN WITH HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

of the unfortunate occupants.

But the saddest part of the story is yet to be told. The recital of the sudden cutting off of three human beings in the full flush of vigorous life, is calculated to carry a thrill of terror to stout hearts, the actual scene is more startling.

THE SCENE.

Mr. Massey and his family were all in the house at the time, besides Miss Barney, a young lady relation, and a negro girl. Mrs. Massey and the girl had just entered the house from the kitchen, where they had been preparing some cakes, and the family were engaged in eating, when Mr. Massey says he heard the strangest noise he ever heard in the elements—a rushing, howling, crashing, indescribable noise. The clouds were threatening, and he had anticipated a storm, but its suddenness was a surprise, and just as the first thought of removing his family passed through his mind there came with it a mighty crash, and he was knocked insensible. When consciousness returned, he found himself out in the pelting storm—his family lying mixed with the debris in the yard—DEAD.

A heavy timber had struck Mrs. Massey on the head, crushing it in, and causing instant death. The bright, beautiful little boy, three years old, was picked up near by, terribly bruised, and nearly every limb broken. He also was instantly killed. Miss Berry had a large wound in the head, and her body was badly mangled, though she was conscious, and lived about one hour, when death relieved her terrible suffering.

The bodies were conveyed to this place late in the evening to be prepared for burial. Mrs. M., and her babe were buried here Sunday afternoon, and Miss Berry's remains sent to her home near Devereaux station for interment.

MRS. MASSEY

was an adopted daughter of Mr. Wm. Fraley, of this place, and a most amiable and much-loved lady. Miss Berry was a noble girl, rising womanhood, and had some relatives and many warm friends in Sparta.

Several persons occupying houses on Mr. Massey's and adjoining places, are not expected to recover.

The house of a Mr. Little, near by

WAS LIFTED SOME TWELVE FEET

from its foundation; but fortunately he had removed his family into the yard, and none were seriously hurt.

The track of the tornado can be seen for several miles at a glance; and fowls and stock of various kinds are scattered along its way.

I am preparing to visit the scene this morning, and may write you further.

E. CHRISTIAN.

Warren County.

CAMAK SWEPT AWAY—LOSS OF LIFE AND PERSONS INJURED.

UNION POINT, GA., March 21, 1875.

Editors Constitution: I am a subscriber, both literally and metaphorically, to your valuable paper, and have paid my subscriptions. Now, I am aware that you have a small account of another character against me. But, feeling assured that you do not discredit it my intention to discharge this little claim as soon as possible. I am not, on this account, afraid to ask through your columns, to give the reading public a brief account of the tornado, which passed over a portion of Taliaferro, McDuffie, Warren and other counties, on Saturday, 20th inst. Our village was startled Saturday afternoon by a telegram from roadmaster Hicks to an other railroad official of this place—ordering two trains with their hands, and all other help that could be obtained, to come immediate to Camak to clear the railroad track of obstruction, thrown upon it by a tornado. Two trains were soon put in readiness. A number of our young men, including myself, volunteered our services, and were taken aboard. The whistle sounded, and away we dashed, flying over the track at almost lightning speed. On reaching Camak, a

SCENE OF UTTER DESTRUCTION

met the eye. We stood aghast at the spectacle. The powerful agent had made effectually done its work. The tornadoe it seems, came from the southwest towards the northeast. There are various statements as to its width; some estimate it half a mile—others a few hundred yards Camak is somewhat elevated, and unprotected by woods.

Only one house in town was left standing. Timbers, trees, and the furniture of the unfortunate inhabitants literally covered the ground. It seems a wonderful mark of God's providence that a single person was left alive. Yet only one man, the railroad watchman, was killed. Some others sustained severe injuries. Two mules near a horse were killed outright. The horse was blown some fifty yards. The watchman, it seems, took shelter behind a freight car box, loaded with guano. The car was blown over almost instantly, and catching the unfortunate man under it, crushed him. Two young ladies were caught under the roof of the hotel, quite a large building. They were taken out unhurt. Major Toy, a very old gentleman, and his wife were seriously hurt.

The people at Camak are left in a destitute condition. In the short space of ten minutes all their earthly possessions were swept away or destroyed.

Elam church—some eight miles from Camak—was blown down. Preaching was going on at the time. Several reported killed. We learned only one name—Thomas Pilcher, son of Dr. Pilcher, of Warren county. Mrs. Pilcher is reported seriously hurt. At Camak much guano, corn and other freight was destroyed. After some hours of hard work the rubbish was removed from the railroad track, and our party set out on their return home. Three young men—Messrs. Hunt, Randall and Davis, all of Union Point, gallantly remained to give the distressed citizens their assistance in protecting and collecting the little remnant of their property.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I have given you the facts as ascertained by an eye-witness. If they are worthy of publication, publish them; if not, consign my communication to your waste basket.

Yours, &c.,
W. R.

Mrs. Wright has two ribs broken; Mrs. Jones has her back broken. Mr. T. C. Kneller, conductor on one of the trains of the Macon and Augusta railroad, was painfully hurt. His injuries are principally internal. Mr. S. B Fielding, the telegraph operator, was also injured, but not seriously. The skull of Mr. Edward Skinner, fireman, was crushed in and one arm broken. He will probably die. Mr. Albert Tunison, another fireman, crawled out from among the debris of the fallen building, and escaped with a few bruises. Two negroes took refuge under the depot at the commencement of the storm and have not been seen since. It is supposed they are buried under the ruins.

In McDuffie County.

NINE PERSONS REPORTED KILLED AT THOMSON.

After leaving Camak, the storm took a northerly course, then turned to the east, touching Thomson ten miles below. Then it apparently ascended to the clouds and passed south of Augusta, and crossing the Central railroad between Allen's station and Waynesboro. It also struck the Port Royal railroad beyond the river, but did no damage further than blowing down a number of trees.

J. N. Morgan's dwelling and out houses, except the barn, were completely demolished. The wind struck the rear of his dwelling, raising it from the floor and carrying it off, demolishing everything. His wife and two children were left on the floor. His two daughters were badly injured and one negro woman mortally wounded. James Benson's houses were all carried away, but none of his family were hurt. A negro man in the gin house was blown some distance and killed. A negro child was badly injured. Captain John T. Stovall's house was blown down, fracturing his leg badly in two places, and also crushing his wife's ankle. Mrs. Stovall, in that badly crippled condition, crowded out, got out and attempted to save the timbers from around him before help arrived. One of his children was saved by jumping in a wardrobe. John E. Smith's premises were all blown away, except the main building, and only the front of that is standing, and the gin house. Two negro men were killed and several serious'y wounded. Faucett's mill is also reported blown down, and reports of disasters are constantly coming in. The latest from Capt. Stovall is that they hope to save his leg and his wife's without amputation. Mr. Dorsey, of Columbia, S. C., was killed.

In Columbia County.

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In Appling and vicinity, the houses of S. Hutchinson, Solon Reese, John Boston, and several others, are destroyed. No persons in them injured. George Darcey's house was destroyed, and his mother, Mrs. Martha Darcey, killed. Geo. Grey's house was blown down and his mother seriously injured. Dr. Bailey's house, at Appling, was blown down and his sister, Miss Maggie Bailey, killed, and Miss Malone seriously injured. One end of the court house was blown in.

In Baldwin County.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED—FIFTEEN HOUSES DESTROYED.

In Milledgeville the storm passed along the suburbs of the city, travelling a little north of east. The cloud is represented to have resembled an hour-glass in shape, was in vertical position, and as luminous as blazing fire. In fact, it so closely resembled fire that all the alarm bells in the city were rung and the people turned out, thinking that there was a fire.

Fifteen houses are reported destroyed. The residence of Mr. Martin, near Milledgeville, a new building, was blown away, and one of his children and a colored child also were killed. The fine residence of Judge Hunter, between Milledgeville and Midway, was unroofed. The carriage house and stables of Mr. T. H. Latimer were destroyed. A bale of cotton which had been packed was blown to pieces. The ties were broken and the cotton scattered about through the trees.

The storm struck a team that was passing from the asylum to Milledgeville. The wagon was blown away, the harness blown of the horses and the horses severely mangled.

In Harris and Talbot Counties.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—EIGHT PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER WOUNDED.

A gentleman, who was in the storm about Waverly Hall, in Harris county, reports that about eleven o'clock Saturday morning, the most terific storm he ever witnesses, passed in the neighborhood of Waverly Hall and Ellerslie, in Harris county, blowing from the southwest, doing great damage to property and killing several people, blowing down houses trees, fences and everything before it. The storm extended to within twelve miles of Columbus.

Major John Walton, of Talbot county, had his house blown away, and was badly hurt himself. Dr. Neal had his house blown down and received slight injuries.

The storm extended fifteen miles, and half a mile wide, leaving not a house or tree standing in its track.

Mount Airy church, near Ellerslie, and many houses in that neighborhood were blown down. The house of Capt. John Cannon, near that place, was blown down, killing Mrs. Cannon, three of her grown daughters and two of her sons. Captain Cannon and two of his little sons escaped, as they were absent at the time. Captain Hillard Pitts, of Hamilton, had two daughters killed; another daughter had both ankles and a thigh broken, and two more seriously, if not fatally injured. Mrs Pitts is reported to have gone deranged in consequence of her heavy affliction.

Chattahoochee County.

HOUSES AND TREES DEMOLISHED.

The tornado that visited Chattahoochee county occurred on Monday last, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The tornado came directly from the northwest. Whole forests were bended under its terrific force like reeds in a breeze. Fences were destroyed, and fruit trees torn up by the roots and carried high in the air and far away from the place where they grew.

In many localities women and children rushed from their houses in terror, and encountered the fiercer dangers in the open air. The tornado does not seem to have been very wide, and only took a belt of the county. Near Pinevill e it raged with great violence and caused great damage to property. Here it assumed the character of a whirlwind and twisted fruit trees around until their roots were torn loose, and then carried them along in its wild course. The destruction of fencing was quite heavy.

The greatest sufferer from the tornado was Mr. Nathan Nicholson. Nearly all his fruit trees were destroyed or totally ruined, and his wood land suffered severely. The severest damage, however, was done in the immediate vicinity of his house. No less than seven houses were blown down. These were all dwellings. The crops, barns and stables were also destroyed. His son's residence, near by, was demolished, and that gentleman was severely hurt by the falling timbers. His injuries, it was at first feared, would be fatal, but he is now recovering. This house was constructed of heavy logs. One end was raised and heavily weather-boarded. The tornado was so wonderfully strong that it completely tore off the whole end and absolutely carried it a mile and a half through the air from the place where it stood, and lodged it in between too

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS.

WM. A. HAYGOOD,

21 Marietta, corner Broad Street,

DEALER IN

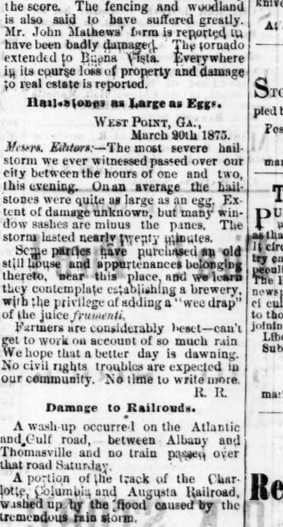
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains,

Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

I WILL sell the same line of goods at reasonable prices during the next thirty days, to make room for my spring stock. Orders from a distance will meet prom pt attention. mar23—dtf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

James R. Wylie & Co.,



WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

32 and 34

North Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

m r19—dtf

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE POPULAR STORE.

Spring Dry Goods

CHEAP

—AT—

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

NEW YORK CITY,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

A Call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

A

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA

Tuesday Morning, March 23, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	00	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	23
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
South-western	23	Ocmulgee	37
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

Parkins & Jennings,

32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.

WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDINGS, &c.

A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri-sun-dtf

New Advertisements.

The Can-Can at DeGive's on Thursday night.

Coal—Scipio & Sons.

Oranges for the million at W. F. Stokes.

Carpets at W. A. Haygood's.

Boots as are at Merrihield's.

Beautiful residence lot at auction by Col. Adair.

Lady's fine cape lost.

Pulaski would honor sound docket.

At ante-fire insurance company.

THE COW ORDINANCE.

Saturday and Sunday Nights Raids upon the Bovines.

Lively Times at the Police Quarters.

Heroism of the Police, During Feats of Valor, etc.

The cow ordinance went into effect last Saturday night, and appears destined to give rise to much trouble and vexation of spirit, both to the cows themselves and the people whose duty the ordinance makes it to catch and impound them. The object of the ordinance is two-fold. It is for putting it into execution that produces the trouble, and from their two sights experience, our gallant police think it one of the toughest jobs they have ever had in hand.

A WORD ABOUT ATLANTA COWS.

As a thing, an average Atlanta cow can beat any that ever lived. She can live on four or chewed up vegetables in a slumberous citizen's garden. In fact they have become the plagues of this community. There are some half a dozen of cows who have become something like business, and whose owners have such a high appreciation of their talents that they never pretend to give them anything to eat. They find it much cheaper to let them live on their neighbors. These cows laugh at patent gates, locks, and can hold more vegetables, than an ordinary family can eat up in a season. They are always hungry. They canjalp up on a pile of cabbage when a merchant's back is turned, and swallow a dozen or so, while he is jabbering for a rock. They can dodge a missile that would be certain to kill any honest cow and develop a degree of agility in getting away from danger that is simply surprising. They will ward off barrels by night, and devour their contents at leisure from same safe place. They steal hay even when they have to climb a ladder to get to it.

In short, they will absolutely live any mode but who don't put everything, even to hen coops, within their scope at night, and they emp oy a boy to sleep on the side-walk, and keep them from butting the door down.

THE ORDINANCE, AND WHAT IT REQUIRES.

To remedy this growing evil, our city fathers revised the "cow ordinance." This ordinance requires all owners to keep their cows within enclosures at night, and requires the public to gather up and put into the pound all vagrant cows found out after respectable hours. Owners can get their cows out within forty-eight hours by the payment of two dollars, which goes to the city treasury. If not taken out within that time, they are then advertised, and the proceeds goes to pay the expenses.

THE RAID AND ITS TROUBLES.

As before stated, the cow raid was inaugurated Sunday night, and yesterday morning a representative of THE CONSTITUTION called at the quarters to ascertain how the thing worked As soon as he revealed his mission a very gladsome tempt ation came because apparent upon the countenance of all present. Most of them looked as if they had cow enough to last them the balance of their days, and all were painfully unemotional. Finally one gentleman remarked aside that he would rather fondle both hind legs of a four year old donkey for two hours than to get within charging distance of another Atlanta cow. The ice being thus broken the conversation became general, and the reporter learned enough to convince him that during the past two nights the lives as well as the hides of many of our best policemen have been placed in imminent jeopardy.

PAT OWENS AND THE WHITE-FACED BULL.

There is a considerable difference between driving a cow into a lot where she belongs, and driving her into a lot where she don't want to go. In the first case she is all gentleness—in the latter the concentrated stubborness of four donkeys, and half a dozen mules all laid down together don't begin to equal her. This is the deliberate opinion of Pat Owens, and he has reason to believe so. One of the first captures was attempted by Pat and Officer McNab, who, while perambulating Forsyth street, came upon a certain old white faced bull. The capture of the bull was at once determined upon, and with this intent the two officers speedily fell in his rear, and began to drive. At first the bull, evidently not knowing what was up, drove pretty well, but when they had crossed over into Whitehall street, the old fellow began to smell a rat, and came to a dead halt. Brick bats, billets of wood, and other inducements produced no effect, except that one when McNab happened to pass round to the front to gather up a good sized rock, the bull went for him, with head down and tail up, and McNab it is said got the next fifty feet in something less than five and a half seconds. Pat at last concluded he would try twisting his tail a little. He gathered a firm hold, twisted around a couple of inches, told the bull to go, and he did go. Pat's first step cleared some fifteen feet of ground, and from the cloud of dust and sand that immediately arose, his voice could be heard in accents of anguish imploring some one to come over there, for the love of heaven, and help him

TURN THAT INFERNAL BULL LOOSE.

But no one came, and Pat might have been saying now had not the tail given way, and while a bob-tailed bull swiftly shot by the corner in one direction, Pat, still holding to some four inches of bull tail like grim death made equally good speed in the opposite. Pat didn't catch any more bulls that night.

THE CHAMPION COW-CATCHER.

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But no one came, and Pat might have been saying now had not the tail given way, and while a bob-tailed bull swiftly shot by the corner in one direction, Pat, still holding to some four inches of bull tail like grim death made equally good speed in the opposite. Pat didn't catch any more bulls that night.

THE CHAMPION COW-CATCHER.

The champion cow catcher, was Officer Mays. He had been in the west, the land of wild cattle, and had distinguished a Texan pony and a few yards of rope. As it was this heroic officer managed to bring in several, losing only one coat tail and a few inches of hide.

PENNING THE CATTLE UP.

Among the last arrivals was Pat Owens' white-faced bull; which another party of officers had found in the outskirts of town completely exhausted, and had been captured; and now came the hardest task of all —that of penning them up. The cows had a playful way of running by the gate, instead of turning in, that was troublesome; and sometimes they would right-about and charge upon the boys in the rear in a way that, to say the least, was unpleasant. It was upon one of these charges that officer Tom Veal swung to the bull's tail, or at least to what had been left by Pat Owens, while officer Butler rode a bristle-cow. The boys had to do some pretty loud shouting.

Space does not permit a detailed statement of all the feats of valor which have forever rendered this rally immortal. Suffice it to say that on Saturday night some twenty-one or twenty-two cows finally locked up. Yesterday seven or eight were taken out by their owners, and the rest remain in durance vile.

NEGRO ORGANISM.

Political and Civil Equality Discussed.

Editors Constitution: In your paper of the 16th instant, Rev. W. F. Harrison asserts that my article, over the signature "Permanent Peace," misrepresents the sentiments of his first lecture on *the situation*.

His avowals provoked, not only my criticism, but created great "dissatisfaction" with many of his audience, who regarded the whole tenor of the address as expressing his conviction that the civil rights bill was a part of the permanent laws of the land, and that recognition and quiet acquiescence was the true policy. His lecture so impressed several educated, intelligent intelligent hearers, who expressed to me their unqualified disapprobation.

On the subject of civilities due the negro in his present attitude, he went so far as to refer to the incident of Jefferson "wiping his hat," returning a like courtesy from a colored man. He further insisted that it was a duty devolving upon the whites, by the best methods of culture, to elevate the negro to the highest degree of his mental and moral capacity.

I argued that such recognition and courteous disposition, under the theory of the civility of the negro, would result in the rush into the very midst of the whites. And, if supported by public opinion, would, in the course of time, debase the white race, and eventuate in a downright, demoralizing equality.

I insisted that, instead of conserving the peace, as doubtless was the short sighted policy of Dr. Harrison, it would produce the contrary effect. And in reply to his idea of "elevating the negro," I contended that if the blacks are to remain with the whites, the superior dominant race, their *moral* culture should be the principal solicitude. I affirmed that the highest possible elevation of the negro, as a policy, would be very well in a country inhabited and governed by negroes alone, but dangerous if adopted in a state or country whose population is composed of blacks and whites, from the fact that the negro is not only a *distinct* race, but naturally inferior to the white, and inheriting a primordial grossness which no culture can change. That such elevation, while in the false attitude of equality with the whites, would tend only to excite his jealousy, clamoring for precedence, which would ever be denied, thus inflaming discord and strife, as the whites must inevitably remain the dominant element of power.

Since the appearance of my article, Dr. Harrison has seen fit to "re-deliver" his lecture to the same audience, and evidently in a modified form; and his second address has been published.

We, as his audience, as well as the public, must judge whether my criticism was candid, justifiable, well timed, or well intended.

DR. HARRISON'S SECOND ADDRESS

itself is fraught with dangerous heresies. It affirms:

"That the civil status of the negro is fixed, permanently fixed. So, also, is his social status permanently fixed by a higher law than the enactments of human governments, that law of nature. The negro is entitled equally with the white man, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but this makes him only the political, not the social equal of the white man."

If he be deprecated that, this sentiment divine has given utterance to a doctrine so false in theory and mischievous in practice. The natural right to the enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," in his application to man, must always be considered with reference to the just claims of society, and the economy of government. And the principle of equality must comprehend degrees of *equality*, in determining the proper standards, or elements of power in the civil state.

"The negroes are distinguished from the other races by the black co or seated in the *rete mucosum*, and the exte nal surface of the skin (cuticle), by a peculiar anatomical conformation of the cranium; the projection of the whole visage in advance of the forehead, and of the hinder part of the head; the elongation of the upper and lower jaws; the small facial angle; the flatness of the forehead, and of the hinder part of the head (occiput), and the compression in the direction of the temples, allowing less space for the brain than in some other varieties; the wooly, frizzled hair, the short, broad and flat nose, and the thick, projecting lips, etc. In political institutions they have made no advance, their governments being simple despotisms, without any regular organization." Francis Lieber Ed.

Calvert, treating of the *low* qualities of the blacks, and the *high*, of the whites, says: "At one end of the human scale is the black man, at the other the white."

Puynode, a French philanthropist, regards the negro "an inferior *by his own nature*."

In such a race of beings entitled to political equality with the Teutonic or Caucasian, who, alone are strewing the highway of life with the bright flowers of civilization? Never.

The *feebness* of the negro incapacity will forever justify a demurrer.] The sacredness of his proper enjoyments is admitted, but the demurrer is sustained by heaven's decree.

"Heaven's laws are not repealed by earth, however earth may try."

The most nutiring researches, patient experiences, and pervading sympath es of philanthropists, in all ages of the world, established the inferiority and inferiority of this low estate, and it is vain to hope for a solution of the problem by the "elevation" of the negro ra e.

The great Puffendorf says: "When the negro has the fortune to live in subjection to a wise director, he is, without doubt, fixed in such a state of life as is most agreeable to his genius and capacity."

It was a searching wisdom that discerned the significant, ethnological truth, that, "*improvemente t* never enters into the imagination of the black man."

Says Charles Hamilton Smith; "The typical body-hatred never have never invented a reasoned theological system, discovered an alphabet, framed a grammatical language nor made the least step in science or art They have never comprehended what they learned, or retained a civilization taught them by contact with more refined nations, as soon as that contact ceased."

"One or two generations of domestic culture effect all the improvements of which negro organism is susceptible. We possess thousands of the second, and many more of the negro families of the eighth or tenth generations in the United States; and they are identical in physical and intellectual characters. The 'improvements' among Americanized negroes noticed by Mr. Lyell, in his progress from south to north, are solely due to those ultra-ec estastical amalgamations which, in their illegitimate consequences, have deteriorated the white element in direct proportion that they have improved the blacks." Types of Mankind.

Paulding says the experience of years stands arrayed against the *principle* of equality between the whites and blacks.

The deduction is inevitable, that in a white man's country, any law proposing to invest the blacks with political equality, is as much a nullity by the behests of heaven, as infringements upon the private social order.

The *policy* at this juncture, of resisting or evading either class of legislation, imposed by a reckless *ochlocracy*, is quite a different question, and to be considered in view of surdings favoring or disfavoring opposition.

It is always well, however, when evil *first* makes its approach, to bear in mind, that, "Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated needs but to be seen: But seen too oft, familar with its face, We firs' endure, then pity, then embrace."

That Dr. Harrison is moved by the highest promptings of his noble nature, is sincerely accorded. But from his peculiar standpoint, it is clear that he takes a partial survey of the situation. He seems to disregard the overshadowing fact, that sovereignty, one of the essential elements of political power, is what forms and makes secure the bulwarks of society.

Says Judge Bouvier: "Sovereignty is that public authority which has no superior, and which commands in an independent civil society, which orders, and directs what each must do to acquire its ends. It is a union of all the powers; it is the power to do any and everything in a state, without being accountable to any one; to make laws and execute them."

At the close of the late war, the seceded states were practically without a polity; and the blacks with a portion of the whites usurped authority, and in convention, by the forms of law, placed the inhabitants in a civil state. This usurpation of political power, on the principle assumed, of equality, ostensibly gave to the blacks and whi es, as members of the state, if they had created equal rights and privileges and immunities Each alike, might deny familiar approach or association, at will. Relative equality was poised in the soc as scale; and co *ocrse* was left to preserve it when modify from encroachments. Whether its barriers will be swept away by the surging billows, depends upon the colors that shall waive at the masthead of the life boat, that is tos ed upon the angry sea of corruption.

With "permanent recognition of the political equality of the blacks and whites," the whole question is absolutely referred to that of preeminence. And in those states where the negro population is largely in the ascendant, it remains only a question of time in its hasty flight, for society to take its *dismal* course of retrogradation.

The white people of the south, where the negro population is so great, cannot at all afford to re-organize the principle of political equality and that upon the ground alone that to a simple question of social rights in the abstract. Nor can they concede, as an immutable principle, the *civil* equality of the races. There are rights incident to the civil state, that are not strictly political or social, which cannot be justly allowed a gross inferior race. Whether public hotels, schools, churches, places of amusement, theatres, conveyances, shall afford equal accommodations, involve civil rights that may not be referred to the arbitrament of social equality. The solemn institution of marriage itself, is regarded as a civil state.

Civil society possesses the right, not only to limit the private and public relative rights of its members, but to restrict even their absolute rights, in so far as the restraint may be considered promotive of the general welfare. And to the superior race, above belongs the inalienable right of dictating the regime.

The members of society, in general, are entitled to the enjoyment of life, limb, health and reputation; liberty of person and liberty of thought, of speech, and of printing whatever they please, subject to punishment for abuse of freedom; liberty of conscience without restraint in belief, except by enlightenment, conviction and persuasion; the right to acquire and enjoy property, and such other rights as the civil state may grant or allow. And too negro should be protected in the enjoyment of these specified rights, and such other rights as may be legitimately vouchsafed to him in his subordinate sphere.

This is truly a white man's country, and should so remain; and it must all so remain; unless indeed, it shall become practicable for some remote separate portion thereof to be assigned as an exclusive colony for the blacks. If e cruel inhumanity to tamper with this question for partizan gain, or from mistaken zeal, indulging vague theories, encouraging experimenting, which, instead of warding off, will surely augment the portending evils The negro has been placed in our midst by circumstances over which he had no control. He is simple, not disposed to be malicious, or revengeful, has a forgiving disposition, is hospitable, and loves the gleeful notes of the fiddle more than he does the harsh shrill of the engine or the deafening roar of the busy loom. These bring scares that affright his nature He has my kindest sympathies. Under heaven's law he is entitled to better considerations than the machinations of politicians themes fraught with this ruin. Let us deal truly and justly with the colored man, and not mislead him by false concession or false yearnings for his elevation.

Dr. Harrison dwells at length upon the subject of educating, and thus elevating the negro, mentally and morally, insisting that he must be aided by some "means without, lest he race relapse into barbarism in the very heart of modern civilization." Hence it appears that the white people of the south have in their midst a black race totally incapable of self-culture, and yet entitled, by the laws of nature, to political equality with the white.

Who of the southern whites will assume the herculean task of elevating such a race? I opine the idea of "permanent reorganization" will soon vanish from the beclouded minds of those that may venture the undertaking. Actual tests, by personal efforts, will reveal to them the truth of diversity of human origins, and the perp tuity of transmission of primordial types of the genus homo, and they will be satisfied that the fatally defective mentality of the negro is as fixed as "the spo ted of the leopard."

It is no "jealous sensitiveness," as represented by Dr. Harrison, that aids partisan interests to obscure the opinions and real sentiments of the southern white people concerning the education of the blacks. They have no sensitiveness on the subject. They simply regard all efforts at "elevation," by any system of training or culture, as "love's labor lost." Meanwhile, they are perfectly willing for the negroes to elevate themselves, as far as in them lies; feeling assured at the same time that all efforts, either from means within or without, with a view to supporting their claim to political equality, will be futile and prejudicial to their every interest.

The "antagonisms arising from the ownership of the lands by one race, and the laborers belonging to another race," can be solved and best be harmonized by the withdrawal of the blacks from the arena of politics and betaking themselves to c nstant, honest labor. By industry and economy, unbiassed by partisan wrangles, they might soon acquire the means of a good livelihood. And the conservative influences exercised over them in their former relations," would be substituted by the quiet restrain s which the joys of plenty give to the contented mind.

These criticisms on the main points of Dr. Harrison's elaborate essay are penned in the kindest spirit, and with the purest motives in the cause of humanity.

I would not, for my right arm and my left, "dry up the milk of human kindness;" but with the deep fountains of sympathy would increase its volume to broad rivers, flowing into the boundless ocean of love. And I here proclaim an "arm'stice" with Dr. Harrison, according, and claiming, purity of motive in *foro conscientiæ*. From this high standpoint, I join him in the fervent invocation that the *spirit of Jesus* may ever soften the asperities of life. Here, at this love-feast of humanity, I rejoice with the doctor, that "the thought is free; knowledge is free, and truth has nothing to fear in the multiform and clashing issues of the day; for out of all controversies, religious, scientific and political, *truth* will come forth, clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners." *Selah.*

Not for the "rain triumphs of an hour; not that I love mankind the less; but we must preserve the Teutonic blood in the soul of Washington. God forbid that I should ever be moved by an impulse of enmity, to war against any human being in this beautiful world of ours, much less the poor, dependent race among us. If I possess a jealous sensitiveness in all my moral nature it arises from fear that some other human being may outvie me in "the spirit of peace and charity."

It is for the safety and good of the colored man I utter these words, and especially for the glory of "the strictly white races that are bearing onward the banneau of civilization."

MARCUS A. BELL.

LADIES, ATTENTION.

Grand Opening of Spring Goods

AT

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S,

54 Whitehall street.

Please read the large new advertisement and call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., have just received the largest, most se ect, and cheapest stock of Black Grenadines and Colored Dress Goods which has ever been offered in this market. 5 cases Black Grenadines at 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents per yard. Each yard warranted to be worth 10 to 15 cents more. Colored Dress Goods at equally low prices. 50 pieces Black and Colored Silks at less than gold cost. 300 pieces Black Alpacas, from 25 cents to $1 50 per yard.

mar20—dtf

IMMENSE SALE OF CROCKERY.—Mr. T. R. Ripley will commence the sale at ten o'clock this morning at his store on Mitchell street of his large and extensive stock of crockery, china, silver plated goods, cutlery, &c. He is determined to close out. Merchants and housekeepers should be on hand to secure bargains. Col. Dave H. Johnson, of Griffin, is the auctioneer. The sale will continue until the goods are closed out.

AN interesting meeting is progressing in Trinity church. Rev. W. J. Scott and Rev. J. E. Evans, P. E., are conducting the meetings. Services every night during the week.

C. H. FILLEY, President.
J. W. BUTCHER, Vice President.
D. L. SKIDMORE, Sec'y and Treas.

"Western Oil Company,"

St. Louis, Missouri

STEAM OIL REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY AND MACHINE OILS, CAR AND AXLE GREASE AND REFINED TALLOW.

All Southern orders must be sent to

JAS. E. TATE,
P. O. Box 236
Atlanta, Ga.

mar14-dim&w2t

IN Sunday morning's paper the words "has went" should have been in quotation marks as Jones, the reporter, has a copy right to use it.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co. are now receiving a large and fine stock of staple and fancy dry goods, silks, laces, and embroideries, gloves, and general assorted stock of fine goods ever before offered by them, and will, on Monday, be prepared to offer extra bargains to all cash customers.

mar21—d3t

COLONEL G. W. ADAIR will sell at three p. m., to-day a beautiful residence lot on the corner of Washington and Rawson street. The lot fronts north an east. Free ride to the sale and back on the street cars. Don't miss a bargain.

Our stock of carpets, oil cloths, curtains and housekeeping goods is now full and complete and was never before equaled in Georgia, and we are offering extra inducements to cash customers.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.

mar21—d3t

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN COAL.—In order to reduce my stock of Coal, I have reduced the price of Coal Creek Coal to 3½ cents per bushel; Sewanee Coal to 2½ cents per bushel.

JOHN F. EDWARDS,
Marietta street.

mar18—d1w

LOUIS DESAULLES & Co. are adding daily to the r stock a fine line of striped and checked summer silks, poplins, sarges, redingote goods, and medium priced dress goods. Now is the time to get the first choice.

mar21—d3t

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Isaac H. Haas, is this day changed to Haas, Brew & Co.

ISAAC H. HAAS,
JOSEPH C. HAAS,

Atlanta, March 20, 1875—dtf

LOUIS DESAULLES & Co. have just received another large and attractive stock of ladies silk ties and handkerchiefs, linen collars and cuffs, rachings, kid gloves, etc.

mar21—d3t

W. F. STOKES has just received 20,000 sweet Havana oranges. Now is the time for dealers to supply themselves. Call and see Mr. Stokes at once.

CALL and see my stock.

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
21 Marietta street.

WM. A. HAYGOOD—New Carpets, Mattings, etc. mar21—d1w

WHITE, Checked and Red Matting, 21 Marietta street. mar21—d1w

BOOKS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, &c.

BURKE, HANCOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO J. W. BURKE & CO.,

Books, Stationery, Notions & Fancy Goods.

A large stock of Blank Books and very low prices.

A beautiful assortment of Initial and Plain Wedding Paper.

Call and see us.

BURKE, HANCOCK & CO.,
Corner Alabama and Whitehall streets.

feb23—dtf

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

Valuable Tests of Manures and Soils.

Cost of Production of Cotton, Corn and Oats.

Early and Late Planting of Cotton.

Thick and Thin Planting of Corn.

Replete With Valuable Suggestions.

Read Before the State Agricultural Society by Prof. Pendleton, of the State University.

(SYNOPSIS.)

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. The objects of the experimental farm.
2. Experiments in progress thereat.
3. Why most of their experiments are confined to cotton.
4. Why it would be better if full crops of cotton were made eve y year, and the price kept at a low, uniform rate.
5. The worthlessness of *cheap* fertilizers.

II. EXPERIMENTS.

1. Comparative cost of the production of corn, cotton and oats.
2. Thick and thin planting of cotton.
3. The quantity and depth to apply fertilizers.
4. To test the application of fertilizers four months and two months previous to the time of planting, with that put in at the time.
5. Comparative value of sulphated ashes, wood ashes, and superphosphate of lime, in several combinations.
6. Application of liquid fertilizers and their results.
7. Ground phosphate, combined and uncombined.
8. Cotton seeds in different forms and combinations.
9. Comparative value of sulphated ashes and superphosphate of lime.
10. Comparative value of phosphate of Iron and phosphate of lime.
11. Experiment to test the comparative value of several constituents of the cotton plant,
12. To test the commercial and agricultural value of nitrogen.
13. Early and late planting of cotton.
14. Comparative value of organic green manures, and ash of plants.
15. Wide and narrow rows of cotton contrasted.
16. Suckering corn.
17. Proper width for planting corn.
18. Fertilizers on corn.
19. To test the effect of pulling fodder on the production of corn.
20. Thick and thin planting of corn.
21. Effect of fertilizers the second year.

Mr. Presid nt and Gentlemen: Preliminary to my report, I wish to state a few things explanatory of our mode of conducting experiments, and the general objects we have in view, as there seems to be misapprehensions in the public mind in reference to this subject.

What, then, are the objec's of the experimental farm? Not, as some suppose, to teach practical agriculture, (this could be better learned at home,) but to elucidate the science for the benefit of our students, and to develop the agricultural resources of the south—particularly to establish the best and most economic methods of restoring our worn soils. In order to do this, we have in progress a series of experiments that it will take a number of years to determine, but when determined, will be of incalculable advantage. Among them are the following:

1. One-fourth of an acre devoted to a rotation of cotton two years, and oats one, without any rest; with the addition of 200 pounds of ammoniated superphosphate annually; the exact product estimated each year, to see if this rotation is not of the best for cotton planters. 2. One-fourth of an acre by its side to be planted every year in cotton, with the applicati n of 200 pounds of fertilizer per acre; all the organic matter left on it. 3. One-fourth of an acre with the same amount of fertilizer, planted continuously in cotton, and the cotton stalks removed from it. 4. One-fourth of an acre planted continuously in cotton, without any fertilizer, by its side; seed not returned. 5. One planted with cotton, with no other fertilizer than the seed, returned annually. Other experiments, as to the effect of fertilizers for a series of years without any re-application, as well as some involving other rotations, as well as some involving a change of soil. It was fertilized at the rate of 200 pounds per acre of ammoniated superphosphate, the hills were left the usual distance in chopping cotton, ten to fifteen inches. The outside rows, four middle rows in the center, and a row next to them on each side, were not counted.

The eight rows, each seventy yards long, with one stalk in the hill, produced 111 pounds; two stalks in the hill, 115 pounds; three stalks in the hill, 114 pounds. The production of each per acre was, for one stalk, 416 pounds; two stalks 431 pounds; for three stalks, 427 pounds.

THIRD—THE QUANTITY AND DEPTH TO APPLY FERTILIZERS.

On the poorest plat of ground on the farm, three rows without manure, made at the rate of 216 pounds per acre. The following table shows the result as to the quantity and depth of ammoniated superphosphate applied in the same plat:

Am't in lbs.	Plow used.	S. cot- ton in lbs	P. C. on produc- tion.	P. C. on in ves- tment.
100	T'ng sh'vel.	442	109	304
100	St'ht sh'vel.	454	110	317
100	Scooter.	472	114	344
200	T'ng sh'vel.	489	126	357
200	St'ht sh'vel.	506	134	369
200	Scooter.	554	147	383
300	T'ng sh'vel.	537	148	342
300	St'ht sh'vel.	584	158	381
300	Scooter.	600	177	170

The average production with the following shovel, which was run both ways, was 486 pounds; of the common or straight shovel 328 pounds; of the scooter, 535 pounds. The rows were first laid off with a scooter, the guano distributed in the furrow, the land appropriated to it, the straight shovel once and the scooter once. Notwithstanding the turning shovel had the advantage of one more furrow than the others, and was subsoiled deeper, it fell considerably behind the others in production. The straight shovel beat the scooter when 300 pounds was applied, but the scooter beat in 100 and 200 pounds. The strong inference from this experiment is, that it is best to apply fertilizers shallow, particularly when used in moderate quantities.

As to per cent. on investment, while 100 pounds pays better to the amount of money invested, a larger amount pays better for the labor. And when we take into account the increased production the second year, we may safely state that a larger amount pays best.

FOURTH—TO TEST THE APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS FOUR MONTHS AND TWO MONTHS PREVIOUS TO THE TIME OF PLANTING WITH THAT PUT IN AT THE TIME.

On the 17th of December, 1873, we put in one row, seventy yards long, at the rate of 200 pounds ammoniated superphosphate to the acre. On the 23d of February following we put in the same amount in a row by its side, and on the last of April we put in another row, all of which were planted on the 15th of May. The row fertilized in December produced 19 pounds and 9 ounces, or equal to 1,169 pounds per acre; that put down in February made 20 pounds and 2 ounces, or at the rate of 1,207 pounds to the acre; the one in April, 28.7, or equal to 1,493 pounds to the acre. The nothing row made equal to 810 pounds, the land being in good heart.

FIFTH—COMPARATIVE VALUE OF SULPHATED ASHES, WOOD ASHES, AND SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, IN SEVERAL COMBINATIONS.

The following table shows the difference in production of wood ashes in the natural state, and treated with sulphuric acid, also in combination with ammonia superphosphate. Two rows, each 32½ yards long, were planted in each case.

Fertilizers used, and amount.	Production per acre above no manure.	Pro rata production per acre.
No manure		664 lbs.
Four bushels cotton seed cake	90 lbs.	754 lbs.
Killed cotton seed 14 bushels	152 lbs.	816 lbs.
Superphosphate of lime 27 ozs.	260 lbs.	924 lbs.
Superphosphate 27 ozs.		
Ammoniated superphosphate 27 ozs.	296 lbs	960 lbs.
Natural soil		

Fertilizers used, and amount.	Pro rata production per acre.	Actual production.
Sulphated ashes 54 ozs.	664 lbs	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Wood ashes 54 ozs.	697 lbs.	10 lbs. 14 ozs.
Sulphated ashes 27 ozs.	664 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Wood ashes 27 ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Sulphated ashes 27 ozs.	394 lbs.	6 lbs. 8 ozs.
Guano 27 ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Sulphated ashes 13½ ozs.	664 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Guano 13½ ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Sulphated ashes 13½ ozs.	664 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Stable manure 13½ ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Superphosphate 13½ ozs.	664 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Superphosphate 27 ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Compost stable manure 27 ozs.	497 lbs.	7 lbs. 12 ozs.
Compost stable manure with ground phosphate 27 lbs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.

The second column of this table shows the actual amount of production, the third column the amount produced over the rows on each side of the plat which had no manure. But as the south side, where the sulphated ashes were placed, proved to be the best land, each row is rated according to the production of both sides of the plat.

It has heretofore been clearly established that ashes could not be applied without detriment either to superphosphate of lime or Peruvian guano. This table teaches that it is valuable when treated with sulphuric acid in both cases, making the greatest production when combined with both.

It also teaches that phosphoric acid improves stable manure in the production of cotton. In the last row the ground phosphate having been composted with stable manure two months, had become sufficiently soluble, by the action of ammonia, to produce as well as the superphosphate with the stable manure.

SIXTH—APPLICATION OF LIQUID FERTILIZERS AND THEIR RESIDUE.

In this case, three rows, running centrally through the plat of natural soil, produced at the rate of 296 pounds each per acre. The following table explains itself:

Fertilizers used, and quantity.	Pro rata production per acre.	Actual production.
Sulphated ashes 54 ozs.	664 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Wood ashes 54 ozs.	697 lbs.	10 lbs. 14 ozs.
Sulphated ashes 27 ozs.	664 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Wood ashes 27 ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Sulphated ashes 27 ozs.	394 lbs.	6 lbs. 8 ozs.
Guano 27 ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Sulphated ashes 13½ ozs.	664 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Guano 13½ ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Sulphated ashes 13½ ozs.	664 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Stable manure 13½ ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Superphosphate 13½ ozs.	664 lbs.	10 lbs. 6 ozs.
Superphosphate 27 ozs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
Compost stable manure 27 ozs.	497 lbs.	7 lbs. 12 ozs.
Compost stable manure with ground phosphate 27 lbs.	680 lbs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.

SEVENTH—GROUND PHOSPHATE COMBINED AND UNCOMBINED.

In this experiment the object was to find the effect of different combinations of insoluble ground phosphate in the soil. There was no test adjoining this plant of the natural soil, but from the nearest nothing rows, the inference is that the rows with the ground phosphate produced but little, if any, more than the natural soil.

Fertilizers used, with amount.	Production of seed cotton.
Ground phosphate 40% ozs. Peruvian Guano 13½ ozs.	11 lbs. 10 ozs.
Ground phosphate 40% ozs. Common salt 13½ ozs.	9 lbs. 5 ozs.
Ground phosphate 40% ozs. Common ash 13½ ozs.	10 lbs. 8 ozs.
Peruvian guano 13½ ozs.	7 lbs. 15 ozs.

Fertilizers used.	Production of seed cotton.
No manure	1 lb. 7 ozs.
Four bushels cotton seed cake	15 lbs. 12 ozs.
Killed cotton seed 14 bushels	15 lbs. 12 ozs.
Superphosphate of lime 27 ozs.	17 lbs. 14 ozs.
Superphosphate 27 ozs.	18 lbs. 7 ozs.
Ammoniated superphosphate 27 ozs.	
Natural soil	1 lb. 7 ozs.

This I regard as one of the most interesting experiments made the present year. One hundred pounds per acre of the superphosphate of lime cost 3½ cents per pound, mixed with killed cotton seed, 14 bushels, 84 cents per acre of paying for itself. The same amount applied with green cotton seed, put deep in the soil, after two furrows of a turning plow had been bedded on, paid for itself and $2 36 over.

The germ of cotton seed was killed by boiling water and applied immediately, so that none of the nitrogen was lost; but the combustion was not so violent, and the chemical changes did not produce such a solvent effect on the soil, and the constituents of the seed itself, as when applied green. The rule is safe, if you cover deep enough to prevent their coming up. In that event, most of the nitrogen is organized and lost to the present crop, and probably to future crops.

NINTH—COMPARATIVE VALUE O

THY CHILD.

The way is dark, my Father! Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly over my head, and loud
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child.

The day goes fast, my Father! and my soul
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight
Sees ghostly visions. Fears, aspectral band,
Encompass me. O, Father! take my hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child.

The day is long, my Father! and my soul
Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal;
While yet I journey thro' the weary land,
Keep me from wandering. Father, take my hand,
Quickly and straight
Lead to heaven's gate
Thy child.

The path is rough, my Father! Many a thorn
Has pierced me; and my weary feet, all torn
And bleeding, mark the way. Yet thy com mand
Bids me press forward. Father, take my hand,
Then safe and blest,
Lead up to rest
Thy child.

The throng is great, my Father! Many a doubt
And fear, and danger, compass me about,
And foes oppress me so, I cannot stand
Or go alone. O, Father, take my hand
And through the throng
Lead safe along
Thy child.

The cross is heavy, Father! I have borne
It long, and still do bear it. Let my worn
And fainting spirit rise to that blest land
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand,
And, reaching down,
Lead to the crown
Thy child.

BREVITIES.

—It is hinted that dictionary publishers started this spelling furore.

—One of the hardest things, is to guess the actual height of a high hat.

—Order is heaven's first law and has never been repealed.

—Denison, Texas, has 128 new babies. A druggist there, with a barn full of catnip, thinks he has struck a perfect bonanza.

—The champion grave digger is Samuel S. Richardson, of Manchester, N. H., seventy-two years old, who has dug 3,900 graves during the last twenty-six years that he has followed his business.

—After waiting four years, a Michigan lover finally popped the question, and the girl answered, "Of course, I'll have you. Why, you fool you, we could have been married three years ago."

—Frank Moulton has leased twelve warehouses on the Atlantic Dock—which would seem to indicate that he intends to have the trial documents preserved, whatever may be the expense.

—Bishop Coxe, of western New York, said in a recent sermon that there was more theology in the court scene of the "Merchant of Venice," than in a great many things called sermons.

—Japanese barbers shave a man, wash his feet, brush his coat, hand him a cigarette and a lottery ticket, bow humbly and only ask for two cents.

—Mme. Furtado draws from the French treasury every three months the sum of 10,000,000 francs, the interest on government securities held by her, which amount to 80,000,000 francs, or $16,000,000, and this is but a portion of her wealth.

—The popularity of horseflesh as an article of food is still on the increase in Paris. On January 1, there were fifty shops for the exclusive sale of horse meat in that city. An Anglo-American banquet of hippophagists is announced to take place after Easter.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer tells of a woman there who has triplets, and of another who owns three pairs of twins. They disagree as which of them holds the best hand. Science says three of a kind beats two pairs, but he dont say how many of a kind it takes to beat three pairs.

—A theatrical company was dozing in a special car in silence, when the train stopped, and the brakeman yelled "Elizabeth!" A ballet-girl sprang to her feet, half asleep, and cried 'where's Beecher?' and then hid her face amid the roars of laughter which followed the unfortunate association of names.

—In one of the New York courts, lately, there was a long and heated discussion between the counsel as to whether a witness should be allowed to answer the following question: "What did Mary say?" Three judges took nearly an hour to decide the point, and at last allowing it. The question was put to the witness by the defense, and the reply was short and sweet: "Not a word."

—A very tall darkey entered the rooms of the relief society at Washington the other day and inquired: "Does you give out pervisions hesh?" "Yes, we aid the poor here," replied the agent; "what do you want most?" "Wall, my heart is sot on a spring chicken," replied the darkey; "but if de chickens is out, I'll take a can of fishers and two pounds of butter. I isn't gwine to be be captious, 'cause it is hard times."

"A hymn sang by an old negro woman ran thus:

"I hear a rumblin' in de skies,
Jews, screws, de fi dum?
I hear a rumblin' in de skies,
Jews, screws, de fi dum?"

An enquiry elicited the fact that the second and fourth lines, which form a kind of chorus, originally ran thus:

"Jews crucified him?"

—A monster cuttle fish, the body of which was from ten to twelve feet in length, its arms or suckers being six feet long, and in some parts as thick as a man's thigh, was found recently lying on the beach at Negishi, near Yokohama, in Japan. A man's hat would scarcely cover one of its eyes. It was sent to Yokohama. After lying at the market for a few hours it was sent to Tokio, an enterprising showman having purchased it for exhibition there. The fishermen who secured this specimen pronounce it a female, it being minus the shell commonly found on the back of the ink-discharging beast of the stronger sex.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton steady; sales 1,633 bales; uplands 16 5-8; Orleans 17.

Futures opened firm; April 16 3-16@16 5-32; May 17 3-16@17 5-32; June 17 15-32@17 1-2.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull. Pork firm at $20 80. Lard firm; steam 14 3-4. Turpentine steady at 36. Rosin firm at $2 10@$2 15 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks active and strong. Money 3. Gold opened at 16 3-4, and closed at 16 1-4. Exchange long $4 81; short $4 85. Governments active and strong. State bonds quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 22, noon.—Cotton firm; advanced a fraction: middling uplands 7 3-4d; middling Orleans 8d; sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. cotton to arrive 1-16 higher; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary deliverable in April or May 7 15-16; do. nothing below low middlings shipped in February or March 8; delivered in May or June 8 1-2.

LIVERPOOL, March 22, 3 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in March or April 8 1-16; do. nothing below low middlings shipped in February 8; do. delivered in April or May 8; do. deliverable in March or April 7 15-16.

LONDON, March 22.—Erie 24@24 1-2.

PARIS, March 22.—Rentes 64f 22c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Arrived out—Bessie Parker, Bristol, Warrior, Bremen, Lady Vere de Vere, Narragansett. Homeward—Northampton.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 22, 1875.

REMARKS.—There has been no material change in the general features of the money market. There is ample demand for loans and only a moderate supply of currency, and that strictly used for legitimate purposes. Private capital is seeking but little investment even in acceptable paper, or that of a speculative character.

There is no change in rates of interest.

A tolerable fair demand for exchange. There has been no changes in quotations.

There has been no change in the price of securities of any character during the week.

Not much gold offering, and but little inquiry for it.

Financial matters, so far as reported to us, continue healthy in the city.

Cotton closed steady and quiet on Saturday at 15 1-4 cents. Receipts on that day were 44 bales. This with previous receipts makes up to date 59,608 bales. The present stock on hand is 2,783 bales.

DRY GOODS—During the past week trade in the various departments has been quiet. The trade during the week not so good as the corresponding week of last year. In fact there has been a falling off during the month over March of last year. This doubtless is attributable to the miserable bad weather we have had since March was ushered in.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a firm feeling on the part of holders of all articles of the hog products, and full prices have been asked and obtained. During the week meats have advanced one cent. The demand was for consumption.

LARD.—A very good supply on the market and no change in prices.

CORN.—A pretty fair inquiry, no change to note in prices.

SUGAR.—There has been no change in the market since our last. A fair consumptive demand, though not a great deal doing.

POULTRY.—There was an increase in the receipts of chickens, but the demand was fair, about equal to the arrivals, and prices were maintained.

POTATOES.—There is a continued fair demand for the best qualities mainly, for local consumption and some inquiries on orders, pretty full prices are realized.

COFFEE.—A fair amount was absorbed, mostly by consumers. Prices are unchanged and steady.

FRUITS.—There was a fair demand for green apples, and the marked ruled steady.

EGGS.—The receipts are in advance of the demand, and a slight decline in prices.

FLOUR.—Nothing has occurred since our last to change the general features of the market. There was no animation in the trade. The inquiry was mainly for local consumption, though some small orders were received.

WHEAT.—The arrivals were small, and the stock was rather light. There was a moderate demand from city millers, and little inquiry on shipments.

OATS.—The market remains quiet, there being a moderate demand, and beyond the purchases for home consumption there was no movement. The arrivals, however, were only moderate, and prices were maintained.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 13; selling at $1 14. Silver, buying at $1 04; selling at $1 08.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at 1 premium.

Bonds and Stocks.—Georgia 6s 90@93; 7s 90@92; 8s $1 03@$1 05. Atlanta water bonds 73@75. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70@73; 8s 81@83. Augusta, 80@82. Georgia Railroad stock, 73@82. Georgia Railroad bonds, 90@99. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 65@70; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90@99. Central Railroad 1st ck 55@56; savannah bonds 82.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—7 1-2c gross, per car load.

Beef cattle—2@5.

Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed 3@5 1-2c; peaches sundried at 5@7; peaches peeled 10@14c; apples peeled 6@7c.

Butter—25@30.

Beeswax—27@27 1-2.

Eggs—13@13 1-2.

Feathers—40 @60.

Eggs—12@13 1-2.

Poultry—grown chickens 25@30; geese, 50c by the coop.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white $1 07@1 05.

Meal—$1 10.

Chops—$1 00.

Buckwheat—$10 per bbl.

Wheat—white $1 35@$1 45; amber $1 30@1 40; red $1 20@1 25.

Oats—50.

Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 25; Johnson $1 25@1 40.

Flour—fancy $7 25@7 50; extra family $6 75@7 00; family $6 25@6 50; extra $5@5 25; superfine $5 50.

Bacon—new s. c. hams 14@14 1-2; old s. c. 12@13; clear rib sides 12@12 1-2; clear sides 13 shoulders 9@9 1-2.

Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 12; long clear sides none; clear sides 12 1-2; shoulders 8@9 hams 13@14.

Lard—tierces 15@16, kegs and cans 16 buckets 17.

Hams—sugar-cured, old canvassed 12@13 new uncanvassed 13@14.

Bagging—gunny 11; domestic 9 lb. 12; 8 lb. 13; 2 lb. 15; 1 lb. 18; Borneo 13; Rope—Annawakes 25@27.

Ties—6@7.

Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20 nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $1 75; Liverpool $1 65.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls 15 50@8 00; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, half weight, $11 00; bbls, $5@5 50; kits $1 10.

Vinegar—24@40.

Sugar—A 11; extra C 11; white extra C 11; yellow C 10@10; Demerara 10@11; yellows, N. O. fair to choice 9@10.

Coffee—Rio 22; a 24. Laguira 26; Java 38.

Molasses—Black syrup 45.

Syrups—New York 55@75; New Orleans 70@75.

Starch—6@7.

Kindlings—$4; tierces $3.

Soda—kegs 6; assorted papers 7.

Crackers—U soda 4@5; A soda 5@7; butter 5@7; pic-nic 5@7; oyster 6@8; milk 9@13; wine 10@12; Boston butter 10@12; sugar 8@10; C cream 8@10; lemon cream 9@11; hand-made sugar jumbles 12@16; hand-made lemon cakes 12@16; hand-made tea-cakes 12@16; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10@13; spice cakes 10@12; ginger snaps 9@12; ginger bread 8@9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 30@3 75; fancy 15@50.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1@1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25@3 50; sardines, per case, $17@17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 25@1 60; peaches, per dozen, $2 50@3 25; pineapples $3 50@3 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25@2 75. Lima beans 2 lbs. $2@3 25; eagle-brand milk 1 lb $3@3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75@2; qts per case $3@3 25; half gals $4 50@5; gals, half doz $3 25@3 50; half bbls. $6 50@8; English pickles, pts $4 25@5, Colman's mustard per doz $3@3 25; French mustard per doz, $2@2 25. Lea & Perrins Worcestershire sauce $5@5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25@1 50; qts $2 25@3 50; pepper sauce red $1 25@1 50; green $1 50@1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25@3 50; vanilla $2 75@3; assorted $2 25@3 50.

Sardines—qrs $17@17 50.

Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.

Teas—Oolong 75@$1; imperial 75@$1; gunpowder 75@$1.

Cheese—State dairy 15@18.

Fish Potatoes—Goodrich $4 25; pink-eye $4 25; early rose $4 25.

Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50@6; red $5 50@6.

Apples—choice to fancy $5@6.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 2@3.

Lemons—per box $8@10.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50@4; half $1 85@2; quarters $1.

Currants—per lb. 10@12.

Citron—Leghorn, per lb. 50@55; English clb 45@50.

Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new crop 17.

Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12@15

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14@15.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25@27; pecan nuts 11@15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16@20; filberts 15@17.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $1 75; Wilmington fancy per lb 5@6.

Sundries—Dried herring 60@75; Bologna sausage 12@15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.

Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $8; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50@3 00; well buckets $6@6 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65@3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75@4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; bail boxes per doz $3 00.

Lime—35@50; hydraulic $1 50.

Cement—$3 5@4.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $8 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—18@20.

Blacking—35@70

Chairs—12@.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 80. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $3 75.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11@18 50; steel 30@32; shovels—Ames' $14 50@15; horse and mule shoes 7@8; horse shoe nails 30@30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload $2 90@3 00; by carload sundry sizes $3 15@5 90.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 16@18; good 20@25; white oak 40@50; black upper 40@55.

Wool—Washed 35@50c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 20.

Seeds—Clover 19 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $2 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $2.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 36@50; do. 11-in old 50@55; medium, 11-in old 58@62; good 11-in old 65@75; fine 11-in, old 75@85; bright navys 60@65; bright qrs. 19-in 60@65; good 70@75; fine 85@90, 12-inch pounds, good 75@90; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 60@65, Sunny Side, per gross $10 50; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb, $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10, Calhoun $1 25; Stilts AAAA $1 10

Smoking—Durham, per pound 40@75; Hitchander 45; Lone Jack $1 75@3; Dew Drop 75; in cake 65; Merry Mates 85; case 50. The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 70; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60, Louisiana Perique 80; Virginity $1 80; Cawies $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Seven Up $1 65; case $1 50.

Bank Market.

Rags—Buying prices bale. Waste paper—Buying prices 2c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 2c. Old Copper—Buying prices 13@15. Tin—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute bags, Cotton 18@20; Flax 40@50.

Northern and country money, extra 3-ply $1 45; prime 3-ply $1 40; superfine 2-ply $1 25@1 40; extra [illegible] medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame 87 1-2@90; ingrain, 4-frame 80; hemp, medium, 30-inch [illegible]; matting straw, white 28@30c; [illegible] oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 70c@$1 80; 12 feet wide $1 50@2.

Grocery Market.

Crackers—Soda, sal soda, bicarbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14@15; copperas, per lb, 3@4; Epsom salts, per lb, 6@8; opium, per lb, 10@12; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; [illegible] 6@7; [illegible] per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00@1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 18@18; Spanish varnish, per gal, 60 00@3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 30@1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50@3 00; white lead, per lb, 9@14; white lead, pure per lb, 14@18; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock pot ash, per lb, $1 25@1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $2 75@3 00; gum arabic, per lb, 75@85; acetic acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11@12; petro oil, per gal, 38@40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9@; saxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00@3 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, 74@75; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 00; sweet oil, per gal, $2 50; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75@2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75@$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1@1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 10@1 20; tanners

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 13; chuck 12c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14c. Mutton 12@13c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 20c; Conestogo C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 18@; A 17c. A A A 20c; B 12@; Minnehaha 7 8 20@; A C A 30 inch 32c; Pittsfield 7@; Eagle and Phoenix 4-4 20c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arcadia 19 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 16c; Uncasville a 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12c.; Laconia 11c; Naumking Sateen 13c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10c; Triton factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 o 13@.

Paper Cambrics—Manvills 7; Lonsdale 7c; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7c. high colors 7c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 8c; Franklin 6c; Harmony 6; high colors 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 23; Hillside 10c; Pacific R. R. 37c; Preferred Doeskin 37c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Fort Royal 26; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 25; West Lake 30c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22c; solid 17@18; fancy delaines 20; Palermo stripes 25.

Linseys—12@20c.

Flannels—white 22@40; red 20@40; shaker 5@20.

Prints—Amoskeag 5c; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8@; Bedford 7 8 5; Conestoga 8@9; Dunnell's 8; Garner's 8; Hartel's 8; Sprague 8@8; Gloucester 8@9; Simpson's black 9, Simpson's grays 9; American 8@9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 9@9.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8; yarns 9 1-2; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6; cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8 per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 7 per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmerets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75@$1 15; cadet grey $1 35.

Eagle and Phoenix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12@; checks 13; Georgia plaids 13@.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Amoskeag A 26 in. 14c; Z 36 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15@c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13@c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; H 38 in. 7@c. Cabot 36 in. 11@c. Cape 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14@c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12@c. Lonsdale 36 in. 12c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXA 36 in 16@c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wesseacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 16@. Pocahontas 12@. Seaside 12@. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13. Tecumseh 10@. Georgia 30 in. 11@. Columbia 9@. Baltou & Son 10@7@9. Chestnut Hill 9@. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Rogers Williams 10@. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c. Rebel 12c.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1875.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrive Kingston	11 39 a m
Arrive Dalton	1 40 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	3 50 p m
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 23 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 35 p m

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	9 35 p m
Arrive Kingston	12 31 a m
Arrive Dalton	2 36 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 45 a m
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 42 p m
Arrive Kingston	7 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3 30 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 08 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7 17 p m
Leave Kingston	8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 55 p m
Leave Dalton	1 15 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 35 a m
Arrive Cartersville	8 31 a m
Arrive Marietta	8 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Daily Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 05 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 13 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leaves at Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte	2 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 12 p m

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

Leaves Toccoa	3 45 a m
Arrive at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leave Atlanta	3 18 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leave Augusta	4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	8 30 p m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	8 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 00 p m
Leaves West Point	3 08 p m
Arrives at West Point	3 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	7 10 p m

Central Railroad—Atlanta Division.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	2 05 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 25 p m
Leaves Macon	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 p m

Night Passenger and Freight Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 05 a m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞ Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.

Eufaula Daily Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 p m
Leaves Albany	10 47 a m

Connects with Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train

Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 30 a m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 45 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrive in Savannah	5 30 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

DECATUR

Male and Female High School,

SPRING TERM opens February 1st and closes July 15, 1875.

TUITION.

Primary Department, per month	$2 00
Junior Class, per month	2 50
Intermediate Class, per month	3 00
Senior Class, per month	3 50

Music and Painting at Professors charges.

Board, washing and lights in the Principal's family $20 per month.

For circular address Principal,

T. A. MURRAY, A. M.,
Principal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the city of Atlanta, are hereby notified that the Auditor's box will be closed at 12 o'clock m. on Thursday before the first and third Mondays, and that no account will be received after the box has been closed.

Also, that no account will be audited unless approved by the Chairman of the proper committee.

C. C. HAMMOCK,
Mayor.

R. F. MADDOX,
Chairman Finance Committee.
J. T. PENDLETON,
Auditor.

feb7-dtf

U. S. Marshal's Sale

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit: THOMAS B. NEAL VERSUS M. B. D'VAUGHAN. I have levied upon, as the property of M. B. D'Vaughan all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the town of Jonesboro, county of Clayton and state of Georgia, containing three and three-quarter (3½) acres, more or less, situated opposite and west of the freight depot of former Macon and Western Railroad Company, and having on it a large two story brick building. Said lot fronts one hundred and eight (108) feet, more or less, on a street which runs along on the west side of the right of way of said company. The east and west line on the south side runs one thousand feet (1,000) feet, more of less, from the street on which said lot fronts, to the dividing line between George Mansield and M. B. D'Vaughan, along the street which runs from the railroad to the steam mill, the north and south boundary lines on the west side runs parallel with said M. B. D'Vaughn for a distance of two hundred and ten (210) feet, more or le s, to the property of Jack Johnson; northern boundary line runs from the front westwardly one hundred and twenty (120) feet, more or less, along the div ding line between M. B. D'Vaughn, and Mcconnell and Elliott property —— feet, more or less, to the property of the estate of J. F. Johnson and parallel with the western boundary line, thence westwardly to and at right angles with said western boundary line, said property being known as D'Vaughn's store property. Said property being pointed out by defendant, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 8, 1875.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar9-dlaw5w United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit: H. K. THURBER & CO. VS. JAMES F. DEVER & CO. I have levied upon, as the property of James F. Dever, land lots Nos. 904, 905, 906, 931, 930, 929, 928, 922, 923, 921, 855, 856, 847, and 846, each lot containing forty acres. Also all that part of land lot 854, lying southwest of the public road leading from Marmart to Cedartown, being about ten acres, more or less. Also that part of land lot No. 924, which lies in the fork of the east and west prongs of Eubarlee creek, and that lies west of the west prong and south of the old road from Van Wert to Cedartown. All of said property being in the Twenty-first District and third sect on of original Paulding, now Polk county, Georgia, and will sell same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 8, 1875.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar9-dlaw5w United States Marshal.

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UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit: H. K. THURBER & CO. VS. JAMES F. DEVER & CO. I have levied upon, as the property of James F. Dever, land lots Nos. 904, 905, 906, 931, 930, 929, 928, 922, 923, 921, 855, 856, 847, and 846, each lot containing forty acres. Also all that part of land lot 854, lying southwest of the public road leading from Marmart to Cedartown, being about ten acres, more or less. Also that part of land lot No. 924, which lies in the fork of the east and west prongs of Eubarlee creek, and that lies west of the west prong and south of the old road from Van Wert to Cedartown. All of said property being in the Twenty-first District and third sect on of original Paulding, now Polk county, Georgia, and will sell same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 8, 1875.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar9-dlaw5w United States Marshal.

Sheriff's Sales for State and County tax for 1874.

WILL be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property for state and county tax for the year 1874, to-wit:

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hull street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bell and Clemens, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre more or less. As the property of Mrs. Catherine Arkle.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Parsons street, it the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Upshaw and Bishop, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre more or less. As the property of Fannie Ash.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Ashby street, in the town of West End, adjoining the property of Dobbins and Amos, part of land lot No. 107, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 10 acres more or less. As the property of James Atkins.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Railroad street, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Brown & Smith, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 1 of an acre more or less. As the property of Emma J. Lee.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Markham street, in the 1st. ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Amonds & Taylor, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton, county, Ga., containing 50 x 100 feet more or less. As the property of Ann Bengie.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot near Georgia railroad, just outside of Atlanta, adjourning the property of ——, part of land lot No. 13, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre more or less. As property of Mrs. Nancy Cook.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Wheat street, in the 4 h ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wilson & Orme, part of land lot No. 88, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 30 x 112 feet more or less. As the property of T. A. Chastian, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Cain, Hillhouse and Hou ton streets, in the 7th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Murphy, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district, Fulton county, Ga., containing 3½ acres more or less. As the property of W. L. Cleyelland.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Smith street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Jones & Stokes, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ of an acre, more or less. As the property of Mrs. Mary L. Dukes.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter and George streets, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Johnson, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ of an acre, more or less. As the property of Calvin Freeman.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hayne and Magazine street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Grace and White, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ of an acre, more or less. As the property of Ed Foster.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wallace & Andrews, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 1-16 of an acre, more or less. As the property of T. P. Fleming.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Collins street, in the 7th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Glover. Part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less. As the property of Mrs. Mary A. Frazer.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Washington, Crumley and Crew street, in the 2nd ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of —— part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2½ acres, more or less. As the property of Mrs. H. P. Farrow.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gilmore street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Barnes and Dougherty, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre, more or less. As the property of Joseph Gatens.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta and Spring streets, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Delhi and Kalb, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3 acres, more or less. As the property of Mrs. F. A.